

Stalin Proposes Peace

An Editorial

PREMIER STALIN'S Christmas offer of a meeting with Eisenhower and cooperation to end the Korean war and settle other issues opens the door of opportunity to peace in 1953.

Stalin's offer is the direct opposite of the perspective offered to us so far by Eisenhower and his aides.

The President-elect, John Foster Dulles, and his military and political advisers have just announced a plan for more military ventures in Asia.

Their plan, as reported Christmas Eve day by the press (N. Y. Times, 12-24; Marquis Childs, Post, 12-23), is a plan of "military pressure" involving extension of the Korean war to Indo-China, the Chinese mainland, and the use of Chiang Kai-shek's troops.

This is a plan for American disaster—for more blood, sweat and tears, for higher taxes, higher prices, vanishing liberties.

We do not have to take this way; we do not have to choose the road to suffering, to national disaster.

Stalin AGREES TO COOPERATE in ending the war in Korea, because "the USSR is interested in ending the war in Korea."

That is, the national and state interests of the Soviet people require peace in Korea, just as the national interests of the American people require it.

IT IS IMPORTANT to understand this truth, which even President Truman yesterday tried to deny and falsify with his childish prattle that the Soviet Union wants a full-scale Asian war.

The truth is that the STATE INTERESTS of the Soviet Union require an end to the Korean war, because the

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Quill Asks Dewey to Seize Bus Lines To Avert Strike

Michael J. Quill, international president of the CIO Transport Workers Union, yesterday called on Gov. Dewey to "seize the nine privately-owned bus companies and all their property" as the "only way" to stop the bus strike on Jan. 1.

Quill made his proposal in the form of a telegram to Dewey just before he began discussions at City Hall with representatives of three Queens and one Manhattan bus companies.

As that meeting was in progress, Mayor Impellitteri, with his transit advisers, Daniel Kornblum, city labor relations chief, and Edward C. Maguire, chairman of his transit advisory commission, were rehearsing their scheduled discussion of the transit crisis over WJZ-TV at 4:15 p.m. yesterday. The Mayor had told reporters earlier there would be no prepared text of the program and would not comment on queries as to whether he would answer Dewey's earlier rebuff to his plea for state intervention.

Quill told Dewey that "at this late hour" state seizure of the private lines and their operation "in the name of the state" was the only alternative to the scheduled walkout at midnight, New Year's Eve by 8,200 bus employees in Manhattan, Bronx and Queens.

The TWU wire, signed also by Matthew Gonian, president of TWU Local 100, declared:

"It is almost two years since the Transport Workers Union first demanded the 40-hour week from these companies. Since then, we have had countless meetings, hearings, conferences, negotiations, bargaining, but no 40-hour week.

"We were told to be patient, to live up to our contracts, to wait till they expired. We have waited, we have carried out every term of the contract we made with the nine companies, but we are no closer today to the 40-hour week than we were two years ago.

"I am sure you will agree that, under these circumstances, we have no choice but to strike the minute our contracts are up. We know who badly this will upset the people of this city, and how heavy a load it will throw on the already overcrowded subways. Because of this, I am making this last ap-

peal to you as the only man who can possibly save the day.

"The strike can be stopped if you, as Governor, declare a state of emergency, seize all of the privately-owned bus companies, place into effect the 40-hour week on the basis of the same pay the men now receive for 48 hours, and operate the buses under the flag of the state of New York."

Quill then said that the remaining terms of the new contract as well as the return of the lines to private ownership could then be worked out "with the men at their jobs."

"We are ready to come to Albany or any other place at any time you name to discuss this proposal with you," the TWU officials told Dewey.

Meeting with the union and the bus lines at City Hall were Victor S. Riesenfeld, chairman; Joseph O'Grady and Joseph Curran, members of the Mayor's special transit fact-finding committee.

In his brief talks with reporters, the Mayor appeared peevish and disinclined to discuss the crisis. His statements were confusing. Asked whether he would take up the answer to the Governor with the Board of Estimate, he said he would discuss it with the Board but did not clarify whether the Board would meet today as originally proposed or later.

There was talk at the hall that the Board, which is empowered to raise fares on the private lines only, may consider doing so despite public pledges to the contrary by individual Board members, including the Mayor. They would prefer, it was reliably learned, that the state agree to elimination or sharp reduction of franchise taxes on the lines and other financial concessions. The bus lines have been demanding an increased fare to 15 cents at least as a pre-condition for the 40-hour week.

On a TV show, "Between the Lines," yesterday morning, Quill flatly rejected suggestions from

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U. S. Science Chiefs Blast Witchhunts And McCarran Laws

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—The retiring and incoming presidents of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, today blasted the witchhunters, the "loyalty" purges, the McCarran thought-control law and the McCarran-Walters Immigration Act.

Dr. Edward U. Condon, incoming president of the science group, charged the House Un-American Activities Committee with "lying dishonesty" based on "political spite work." Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, retiring president, asserted that "loyalty" purges and the two McCarran laws were destroying intellectual freedom in the U. S.

Mather said politicians generally have given "woefully inadequate consideration" to intellectual freedom.

He praised President Truman for his unsuccessful vetoes of both laws. Mather said a survey in 1947 disclosed that only 11 percent of the nation's scientists preferred a government career.

"Since then, the search for disloyalty among government employees and the procedures followed by security boards have had their deleterious effects upon government science," he said. "It is almost certain that a similar survey made today would reveal an even lower appraisal of the opportunity for a successful career in science, afforded by the government in comparison to that of other ways."

"Intellectual freedom for scientists inevitably conflicted with the necessity for national security," Mather said, "but to what extent and in what ways should it be limited?"

"The answer to that \$64 question has thus far been given by the politicians, with woefully inadequate consideration of the scientists' point of view."

"Political screening is necessary in certain sensitive areas where scientists deal with military secrets," Mather said. "Unfortunately, those areas have been either too loosely

or too broadly defined. They should be restricted to the absolute minimum."

Mather said scientists are increasingly dependent upon politicians since 35,000 specialists are now employed in government laboratories.

"The time is certainly at hand for a moratorium on mutual recrimination, suspicion and jealousy between scientists and politicians and for a rebirth of a spirit of fair play, constructive cooperation and

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CONDON

YOUTH ANSWERS APPEAL

It was accent on youth Friday, as we came still closer to that \$50,000 target in the Daily Worker's year-end fund campaign.

"One of the reasons we youth love our paper is that it not only conducts a brave fight day-to-day but does not fail to look forward inspirationally toward the 'bright tomorrow's,'" writes a Bronx youth who sends us \$5 received as a 20th birthday gift "toward helping to guarantee the existence and expansion of our Daily Worker."

Another Bronx youth, a high school student, sends \$1.

"It's only a small contribution,"

Received Friday — \$709.78

Total thus far — \$49,720.77

Still to go — \$279.23

Send your contribution to: P.O.

Box 136, Cooper Station, New

York City 3, N. Y., or bring to

35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

she writes, "but I feel anything would help in saving a wonderful newspaper like yours; it's only one fighting for the working people and everything else that would make a free America."

From Toledo, Ohio, comes \$25 contributed by the Labor Youth and there is \$12 from young people in Cleveland.

A young girl in Minnesota sends us \$10. The Worker is a "must" on her Xmas shopping list, she says, "because this voice for peace must not be silenced if the youth of today are to have a chance to plan for the future and a chance to live."

The Minnesota contribution came along with another \$15 collected by the Freedom of the Press Committee there. They are within \$50 of their target goal of \$800 in the campaign and are "making an all-out effort within the next few days through parties and personal visits to raise the remainder before the end of 1952."

Vigil Opens at White House in Fight for Rosenbergs' Life

A 24-hour a day vigil before the White House asking a change of sentence for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, innocent victims of a fantastic "atom spy" frameup, began late Saturday afternoon. Responding to the appeal of the Committee to Secure Justice in the

Rosenberg Case, pickets marched slowly up and down across the street from the President's residence at the east side of the White House.

The pickets carried signs quoting the opinions of prominent people on the death sentence, the first ever scheduled in peacetime in the history of the United States for alleged espionage. Among those quoted were Rev. Bernard Loomer, dean of the Divinity School University of Chicago, and Rabbi Cronbach of Cincinnati, urging clemency.

The Rosenbergs, parents of two small boys, face the electric chair the week of Jan. 12 at Sing Sing prison, New York. In the trial which convicted them amid ter-

rific hysteria whipped up by the press and the government not a shred of evidence was adduced against them. Despite the systematic lying in the press, they were not charged with having given a so-called "atomic secret" to a foreign power, since there is no proof in existence to prove such a charge. They were convicted of "conspiring" to transmit such a "secret" which scientists have recently stated does not exist. The sole "evidence" against them is the unsupported word of David Greenglass, an ex-GI seized by the FBI and threatened with heavy penalties.

The vigil will continue for 14 days, or until clemency is won. The committee, which is at 1050 Sixth

Ave., New York City, is urging all persons to come to the Jan. 5 clemency gathering in Washington to visit Congressmen, President Truman and other high officials.

Abe Weisburd, secretary of the labor committee for clemency for the Rosenbergs, urged all unions to support the vigil and the Jan. 5 gathering.

Tomorrow morning (Tuesday) at 10:30 a.m., Judge Kaufman will hear arguments on defense petitions for a reduction of sentence, in open court at the Federal Court building, Foley Square.

In Paris, 5,000 persons unanimously urged clemency, at a mass meeting chaired by the world famous artist, Pablo Picasso.

GI IN KOREA SAYS WASHINGTON PW STAND IS SENSELESS

An American GI fighting in Korea, in a letter to his mother published in the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, expresses bitterness at the breaking off the truce talks, says "it's so obvious that the Chinese want desperately to settle" and says that the attempt to force our POW position on them as a prerequisite for peace "doesn't make sense, any way you look at it."

Excerpts from the letter by

the soldier, to his mother, Mrs. Albert Reynolds:

"Just a short time to assure you that I am still all right. However, things are very bad in Korea, and many American boys are now paying the awful price for the most fantastic State Department stupidity in the history of our nation—stupidity so monumental that it defies verbal description. The enemy, with crippled supply lines, is throwing shells at us right now. . . .

"Here's hoping for the future. The whole front is exploding. Dean Acheson's masterful policy is now paying off in thousands, instead of hundreds of dead Americans per month. . . .

"The last year in Korea shows not one enemy defeat, not one inch of ground gained, not one bit of improvement in our political situation in Asia. In fact, I'm sure our position is worse. "The present all-out air offensive is very brutal, and I'm sure

has gone far to alienate whom-ever we might to have left as friends in Asia.

"It isn't doing a bit of good. . . .

"Really feel terrible and downright bitter about the truce talks. It's so obvious that the Chinese want desperately to settle that it hurts.

"But as long as we attempt to humiliate them before all of the world, they will not give in. We

can use any amount of force, but to attempt this international humiliation on a point so inconsequential to us as the prisoner exchange absolutely appalls me. It doesn't make sense, anyway you look at it.

"If we settle the war from our present line, I don't see what we've lost. . . .

"Love from your son,

FRANK."

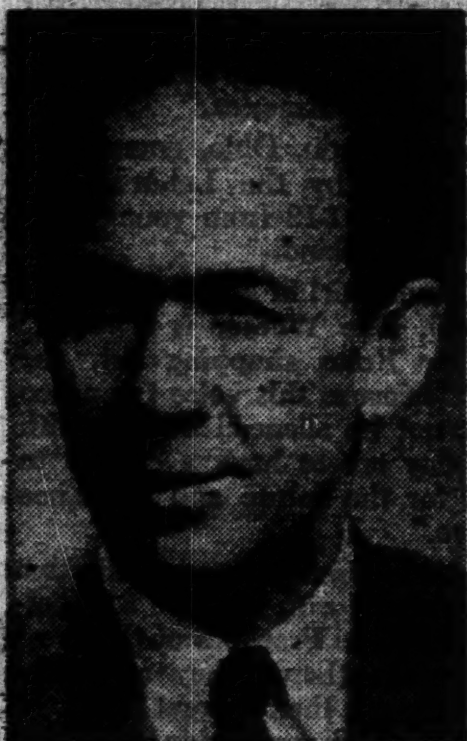
Ford Local Urges Unity With GM, Chrysler Workers

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DEARBORN, Mich., Dec. 28.—A united front of workers in Ford, General Motors and Chrysler to meet the increasing anti-union activities of the Big Three companies since

Communists Hail Steve Nelson on 50th Birthday

The National Committee of the Communist Party Friday hailed Steve Nelson, framed Western Pennsylvania Communist leader, on his 50th birthday. A telegram to Nelson, signed by William Z. Foster, National Chairman; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the



NELSON

National Committee, and Pettis Perry, alternate member of the National Committee, declared:

"In behalf of the National Committee and our entire membership we send you, dear Steve, heartfelt birthday greetings. The ruling class of our country in its frenzied campaign against the people's growing will to peace has viciously imposed on you a heavy prison sentence. But it cannot succeed in destroying your indomitable courage which has inspired countless thousands of men and women throughout the land to fight with greater determination in the cause of peace, democracy, economic security and socialism.

"We will not rest until you are once again free to devote your tireless energies to further the unity of the working class, the Negro people, and all oppressed, to achieve victory over the forces of fascism and war and realize in our land the glorious perspective of a socialist society where the exploitation of man by man and all forms of social and national oppression will be abolished forever.

"Love and admiration from all your co-workers."

Eisenhower's election was proposed to the International by Ford Local 800 General Council.

The Council cited the example of Ford arrogantly telling the International UAW Bargaining Committee it couldn't "afford" a one-penny increase in the annual improvement or increased pensions to match increased living costs or addition of 21 cents (already received in escalator raises) to the workers' base pay.

The company spokesmen said this at the bargaining table the same week the Wall Street Journal reported Ford was worth one and a half billion dollars and had made profits of \$688,000,000 from 1948 to 1951.

CHRYSLER said the same to the union. Asked, for example, to give an extra paid day off after Christmas and New Year, Chrysler Corporation said also they "could not afford" it. Chrysler piled up some \$59,000,000 in profits the first nine months of 1952.

GM, which is now in the four billion dollar class, has yet to give a reply to the union's demands. It's reported that C. E. Wilson, just returned from planning to spread the war in Asia with Eisenhower, will also claim GM is too poor to comply.

This year all of the Big Three have far exceeded the profits of other years.

It is expected that the appeal of the Ford workers for a united front to meet this increased anti-union attitude of the auto barons will get a favorable response from the International UAW-CIO.

Top Catholic Lawyer Urges Pleas To Truman to Save Rosenbergs

One of America's leading Catholic laymen and legal authorities, Prof. Stephen Love of Northwestern University Law School, told an audience of 250 at Harvard Law School that silence in the case of the Rosenbergs "would have been on my conscience."

"I don't want you to enjoy this luxury of silence," he told an intensely interested audience in the Langdell Hall of the famous law school. "I want to upset you. I want you to write to President Truman a dignified letter asking him for clemency."

Prof. Love is chairman of two leading legal bodies, the Chicago Bar Association Committee on Grievances and the Illinois Supreme Court Committee on Character and Fitness.

Prof. Love made an exhaustive analysis of the legal questions in the Rosenberg trial which leave grave doubts as to the case even in the hands of the most conservative.

The Rosenberg case has aroused worldwide protest and doubts. It is being compared to the frameup of Capt. Dreyfus, a French Jewish officer, who was sentenced to die on charges of "spying" for Germany as part of a "Jewish plot."

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg are scheduled to be executed in Sing Sing prison, New York, during the week of Jan. 12, on charges of "having conspired" to give—not for actually having given—atomic secrets to a foreign power. There was not the slightest evidence of any kind whatsoever against them, only the unsupported and unsubstantiated word of one witness, David Greenglass, who was himself threatened with the heaviest punishment if he did not "confess" and "finger" other victims whom the FBI wanted to connect with what it calls "communism."

Professor Love made these telling points:

• The indictment was for conspiracy to commit espionage. The Law Professor and practicing attorney pointed out, "In conspiracy, once the conspiracy is proven, thereafter the conversations, the words, the acts, the writing, of any one conspirator is binding on every other conspirator."

By such a rule, a great deal of evidence came in concerning things in which Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell did not participate, but which were accountable to the other "conspirators"—so called.

The speaker also pointed out that there was "an interesting application of the conspiracy principle—the Government named as co-conspirators two people they did not indict—Harry Gold, and Ruth Greenglass."

• Evidence concerning the alleged Communist or left sympathies of the Rosenbergs and Sobell was allowed in. Regarding the statement of the trial judge to the jury that this evidence was not crucial, Prof. Love pointed to the tension between the U. S. and the U. S. S. R. and remarked, "I leave it to you whether it is not true that some of the rules of law applied to circumstances like this work out in unusual ways."

• "Over 100 instances where the presiding judge without, in my view any necessity for it, interjected himself in the proceedings and even helped out a Government witness and made small of a defense witness."

As an example, the speaker referred to the time when defense counsel, in proving animosity between David Greenglass and the Rosenbergs (his sister and brother-in-law), was questioning Greenglass regarding a fist fight between Greenglass and Julius. In the midst of this, the judge interjected, "Subsequent to that had you patched things up." Thus, the judge was presenting an out which had not been previously been mentioned.

Concluding this point, Prof. Love declared, "Judge Kaufman was not clarifying things. He was, I would say, putting things in the witness' mouth. I now say this and I would say this to his face, with all due deference to him."

Professor A. S. Sutherland, of Harvard, in answer to a question from the floor reflected the bias and hysterical attitude which may send the two Rosenbergs to the chair. The question concerned the fact that the alleged espionage was in aid of the Soviet Union when the was an ally of the United States. Professor Sutherland answered by referring to the injury to John Foster Dulles' nephew and the Korean war "which may involve the death of thousands of fine young men like you in this room."

Professor Paul Freund, Conflicts of Law Professor at Harvard, speaking from the floor, found that the death sentence "was a question on which there can be differences of opinion." He pointed out that since death sentences had not resulted from any treason trial, it can be questioned whether they should in lesser cases such as this.

in the union papers

Tax Relief Seen for Business

(This story was buried deep in back page of the "Detroit Times")

Business will be relieved of punitive taxes and initiative and enterprise will have its just rewards under the new Eisenhower administration, the Economic Club of Detroit was told today.

John S. Coleman, president of the Burroughs Adding Machine Co., speaking on "What Business Should Expect of the New Administration," however, predicted there would be no sudden results, no drastic changes.

He added: "Federal deposit insurance, the securities and exchange commission, the strengthening of the federal reserve system, child labor laws and others were supported again by the voters, and are still approved by the greater part of the electorate, including most of us; and we would not want them repealed."

"But, as the new administration takes over, we hope for and expect a time of change, when government will gradually be returned to its proper place, business will be relieved of punitive taxes, and those with initiative will be encouraged to seek the just rewards of enterprise and its attendant risks."

—From "Ford Facts," United Auto Workers Local 600.

Judge Continues Injunction Against Dunkirk Steel Strike

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 28 (FP).—Federal Judge John Knight this week indefinitely extended a temporary restraining order banning a strike at American Locomotive Co.'s Dunkirk, N. Y., plant by some 1,900 members of the United Steelworkers.

The judge withheld comment on the CIO's challenge of the Taft-Hartley Act injunction provisions under which the order was first issued Dec. 12. Arthur Goldberg, counsel for the CIO and the steel workers, argued before Knight that the T-H injunction provision is unconstitutional.

The government argued that the

Dunkirk strike created a national emergency because the Alco plant products include nickel plate pipe used in construction of Atomic Energy Commission facilities.

The injunction did not apply to 7,000 workers out on picketlines at Alco's Schenectady plant and 1,500 at its Auburn plant.

The Schenectady workers were scheduled to vote at membership meeting Dec. 27 on whether to return to work on the basis of a new company offer. Management's latest offer of an 11% an hour pay boost for day workers and about a 6c increase for piece workers is an improvement on the best

previous offer of 10c for day workers. The union's demand is a 16% an hour general increase.

Under the management proposal, other outstanding issues would be settled after the workers return to their jobs. Leaders of Steel Local 2054 point out that unsuccessful negotiations on seniority rights, speedup and fringe benefits lasted from Jan. 31, when the old contract expired, until Oct. 22, when Alco locked out the workers.

The negotiating committee representing the 1,500 Auburn strikers voted to reject the latest company proposal.

Negro Fireman Hired in Conn.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The first Negro fireman in this city's history was appointed here when 29 new fire fighters were added to the force.

James D. Curry, Jr., the lone Negro appointee, is a veteran of World War II, once headed the Veteran's Civic Organization and is a leader in the Negro community.

115th Anniversary of Canada's Battle for National Independence

We are reprinting this article by John Stewart from the progressive Canadian Tribune to acquaint our readers with William Lyon Mackenzie, one of Canada's outstanding fighters for freedom and democracy.

By JOHN STEWART

It was mild in Toronto that fateful Thursday Dec. 7 in the year 1837. There was little snow and the bay was free of ice.

Just before noon there marched up muddy Yonge St. that runs north and south through the center of the city, a well-armed, though not all uniformed army under the command of Col. McNab.

To the north of the city, a few blocks above what is now Eglinton Ave., stood Montgomery's Tavern. Gathered around it were perhaps 500 men, tradesmen, farmers, artisans, workers, who had answered the call of William Lyon Mackenzie to take up the struggle against the autocratic rule of the Tory Family Compact and fight for the independence and freedom of Canada.

The hour of decision had come and Mackenzie spoke to his followers, the patriots who had offered their lives for the cause of democratic, responsible Canadian government. At that moment he must have thought of the indecision, treachery and betrayal in his own ranks that had thwarted his plan to seize the city two days before, without bloodshed if possible. Now the government was attacking.

Mackenzie put the issue squarely. The forces of Sir Francis Bond Head, the hated Tory ruler, were well armed and many; the patriots were outnumbered and had scarcely 200 rifles and fowling-pieces. Should they engage the enemy?

The answer came without argument. We will fight. **"FREEDOM'S CAUSE SUPREME"**

What was the cause for which the rebels fought? Perhaps this poem that appeared in the St. Thomas Liberal in August 1837, tells it:

"Up then! for Liberty—for right,
Strike home! the tyrants falter;
Be firm—be brave, let all unite.
And despots' schemes must alter.

"Our King—our government and laws
While just, we aye shall love them,
But Freedom's Heaven-born, holier cause
We hold supreme above them."

In revolutionary struggle Canadian capitalism came into being. The yeomen, the artisans and workers, the small tradesmen and farmers, were held in the yoke of a foreign domination, helpless to develop Canada as Canadians, seeking to exploit the riches of our land for the people who had risked much to come here, whose toil had opened the land. They sought their independence together with their French-Canadian brothers under the leadership of Louis Joseph Papineau.

Mackenzie has not wanted violence; had it not been for Dr. Rolphe, who lived in the city and was in contact with both sides, the action would not have taken place Dec. 7. Mackenzie's plan was to consolidate the growing unity of the people and compel the Family Compact to yield by force of public pressure. But Dr. Rolphe had sent out a message calling the patriots to Montgomery's Tavern by Monday of that historic week. Mackenzie tried to countermand the order, but it was too late. The patriots came. There was little time for training, for gathering arms.

When the die was cast, Mackenzie favored seizing the city immediately. Sir Francis Bond Head was ill-prepared and frightened half to death. His yacht was standing at the foot of Church St., his

family aboard, ready for flight.

Then came the infamous act by Bond Head. On Tuesday, he sent a messenger under the flag of truce asking Mackenzie for his terms. The governor knew reinforcements were on the way and sought to delay the rebels.

Mackenzie's answer was brief and pointed:

"Independence—and a convention to arrange details."

Again on Wednesday, after the truce deadline had expired, there was delay. Mackenzie pleaded for a handful of followers who would go with him to seize the city. His appeal was turned down.

Mackenzie was forced to seek refuge in the United States and after a perilous journey, aided by hundreds of people who supported the cause for which he fought, he succeeded in reaching Naval Island, near Niagara.

From there, with his heroic wife who joined him as an inspiration to all in the growing patriotic camp, Mackenzie began reorganizing.

But even then the United States had its witchhunters.

Mackenzie was arrested on a trumped-up charge of violating immigration laws. He was tried in Rochester on June 30, 1839, and sentenced to 18 months in prison. Alone and persecuted as he was, he stood proudly Canadian before that U. S. court and addressed the jury. He said he had been told to use "honeyed" words to them: "But as I did not stoop to flatter power in a few on the other side of the great lakes, it is not likely that I shall cringe to it here. . . ."

Then he said these words, fraught with such meaning today:

"Why should there be deception used. You want Canada, I know it. . . . Your verdict against me would blind nobody to your real views." And he proceeded to give chapter and verse on the U. S. plan to annex Canada by economic or military aggression.

He was imprisoned and held for many months in solitary confinement.

His thoughts, however, were still of the struggle for independence and liberty, for the "Liberty—Equality" that were emblazoned on the great seal adopted by the patriots at Navy Island along with their flag with its two stars, representing the two Canadas. In prison he wrote:

"What was his crime? His country's love!
For her he fain had freedom gained;

This was the offense. For well he strove—
And failing—freedom's star too would.

"He sought a home among the bravely free,
He called for aid—for arms to crush the foe—
And asked if freedom's sons would tamely see
Their brothers sink beneath the victor's blow.

"For this he finds a cell—a prisoner lone!

For this immured! he's torn from freedom's light!
And still he hopes—still speaks in trumpet tones
Against the ills which his own country blight."

William Lyon Mackenzie had not given up the struggle. His time in the United States he spent enlisting aid "on behalf of the Canadian patriots struggling to obtain the independence of their country." When he returned he was again elected to the Upper Canada legislature. The struggle for responsible government had gained many victories—but it is a struggle that continues to this day as Canadians fight to re-establish the supremacy of parliament and the independence of Canada from the imperialists.

Ted Tinsley Says

WATCH OUT, HARRY!

"Well," said Arch, as he swept up the broken bits of colored Christmas bulbs which had fallen from the tree, "I see they are finally getting Lattimore."

"For what?" asked Edna.

"Perjury," said Arch.

"What did he lie about?"

Arch looked around from the dustpan. "I don't know," he admitted. "But he lost China."

"Is China lost?" asked Edna.

"Of course it's lost."

"How can such a large country get lost? Isn't it where it used to be?"

"You don't understand," said Arch, resting the broom against the wall. "It's lost as far as the national administration is concerned."

Edna fetched the dustpan from the closet and handed it to Arch. "China used to belong to the Washington administration?" she asked.

"In a way it did," said Edna.

"Did Lattimore have it?"

"It was a question of policy," Arch explained. "Lattimore and F. D. R. and the New Dealers didn't have the right policy, so China got lost."

"Now I understand," said Edna. "Perjury is another word for policies that don't work." She shook her head sadly. "Washington's going to be awful full of perjurers."

Arch emptied the dustpan and began removing the electric bulbs from the tree. The indictment against Lattimore is a half measure," he grumbled. "To get to the bottom of this thing I think they should indict Gen. Marshall and President Truman, too."

Edna sat down in the armchair, stretched her legs, and sighed. "Tell me, Arch," she said, "the Penta-

gon thinks China is lost. What does China think?"

"What do you mean?"

"Does China think China is lost?"

"That's not important," said Arch. "What's important is that China's policies are no good for Washington."

"Well, Washington's policies are no good for Peking. So I guess the United States is lost, too."

"You mean we're both lost?"

"That's about the size of it."

"You forgot that bulb on the side of the tree," said Edna. "And don't worry about us both being lost. We'll find each other again." Edna watched while Arch took the bulb down. "Arch," she asked, "did the Chinese people make the Chinese revolution, or was it Lattimore?"

Arch didn't answer.

Turkish Officials

Meet U.S. Admiral

NAPLES.—Turkish Foreign Minister Fuad Karpulu and other Turkish officials, conferred here with U. S. Admiral Robert B. Carney.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

There must be more chess fans than I thought. In answer to popular demand, here is another roundup of the international chess scene by Ralph Crane, dealing with the Women's Challengers Tournament recently held in Moscow.

By RALPH CRANE

TWO SOVIET WOMEN will battle it out across the chess board next year for the title of Women's World Chess Champion. Mrs. Elizabeta Bikova of Moscow won first place in the Challengers Tournament held in the Soviet Army Clubhouse, Moscow, from Oct. 22 to Nov. 19, and will challenge Mrs. Ludmilla Rudenko of Leningrad who won the international title in 1949-1950 against 15 other contestants.

The brightest star in women's chess had been Vera Menchik of London. Born in 1906 in Moscow of Czech origin, Vera began to play chess at the age of nine under her father's teaching, and later participated in student and teachers' tournaments. When she was 15, her family emigrated to England. She joined the famous Hastings Chess Club, where the Hungarian grandmaster Maroczy became her teacher.

During her lifetime, Miss Menchik was outstanding in women's international chess, winning in 1929 the first women's world chess tournament ever held, and then going on to win the following six tournaments down to and including 1939. These were: London, 1927; Hamburg, 1930; Prague, 1931-1933; Warsaw, 1935; Stockholm, 1937; and Buenos Aires, 1939, with 20 contestants from 19 countries. In the tournaments from 1931 through 1937, she won every game; in 1939, she made 18 out of 19 points, without a defeat.

International women's chess suffered a heavy blow when Miss Menchik died in 1944, a victim of the air raids over London.

The world's best women players, 16 in all, met in Moscow, from Dec. 20, 1949, to Jan. 19, 1950, to crown a new world champion. The United States was represented by our co-champions of 1949, Mrs. C. K. Gresser of New York and Miss N. May Karff then of Boston. The Soviet Union was represented by Mrs. Olga Rubtsova, of Moscow; Mrs. Valentina Belova, of Leningrad; Mrs. Elizabeta Bikova, of Moscow, and Mrs. Ludmilla Rudenko, of Leningrad.

OUR ENTRIES did not do well, ending up in a tie for 12th to 14th places, scoring only five points out of a possible 15. THE SOVIET WOMEN TOOK THE FIRST FOUR PLACES, as follows: 1) Rudenko (11½ points); 2) Rubtsova (10½); and tied for third and fourth, Belova and Bikova with 10 points. Mrs. Rudenko surprisingly captured the world title, although the other Soviet women had outplayed her in previous USSR championship tournaments. Winning fifth place in 1927, and second in 1936, 1945 and 1948, Rudenko had never won first place in the USSR Women's Championships. (However, in 1952, she was the winner). Mrs. Rubtsova won in 1927, 1931, 1937 and 1949. Belova won in 1945, and was second in 1950. Bikova, third in the Moscow Women's Championship in 1937, won the USSR Women's Championship in 1947, 1948 and 1950.

In a tie for sixth to eighth places were Edith Keller of East Germany, Ellen Trammer of England, and Mme. F. Chande de Silans of France, with 9½ points. Fannie Heemskerk of Holland was eighth with eight points.

In the recent Challengers Tournament (without World Champion Rudenko, of course) we were represented by Mrs. Mary Bain of New York, winner of the U. S. Women's Championship in December 1951 with 8½ points out of nine, and by Miss Mona May Karff, third with six points. Mrs. Gresser, second with 7½ points, did not go again to Moscow.

It would seem from the above results that Mrs. Bain would do better at Moscow than Miss Karff, but the reverse was true. Miss Karff ended up in 11th place with a score of seven points out of 15; while Mrs. Bain landed in 14th place with a score of 3½-11½, the reverse of the score of the winner, Mrs. Bikova. Miss Karff won her game from Rubtsova and tied with Belova. Mrs. Bain won from Belova and tied with Rubtsova. Miss Karff beat Mrs. Bain in their game. While Miss Karff did better than in 1949-50, Mrs. Bain fared worse in 1952 than did Mrs. Gresser in 1949-50.

The winner was Mrs. Bikova (11½-3½), followed by Fannie Heemskerk and Olga Ignatieva, tied at 10½-4½; then came Belova, Edith Keller and Katrina Zvonikina, all three tied at 10-5. The last named five were awarded prizes, and will take part in the next Challengers Tournament (1954), along with others to be selected by zonal tournaments. The outcome was a triumph for the Soviet Union (first, third, fourth, sixth and ninth places), for Holland, and for the German Democratic Republic (fifth place won by Edith Keller.)

THE OUTSTANDING surprise in 1952 was the splendid showing by Fannie Heemskerk of Holland. In 1949-50, she was eighth with eight points; in 1952, she was second (by the Sonneborn-Berger evaluation system).

The tournament was a hard fought contest between Bikova and Heemskerk. Bikova, after losing her first game to Belova, won seven in a row; after the eighth round, she was in first place with a score of 7-1, with Belova second with 0½-1½. Heemskerk was fourth with 5½-2½. It was so close after the final round was played, that Heemskerk won her adjourned game from the 12th round against Zvonikina, she would have tied Bikova, thus making a play-off necessary.

Keller, fifth in 1949-50, still retained fifth place. Trammer dropped from sixth to seventh. Langos (Hungary) advanced from 10th to eighth. Silans dropped from seventh to 10th. Nina Beliska (Czechoslovakia) dropped from 12th to 13th.

Bikova who tied with Belova in 1949-50 for third and fourth advance to first. Rubtsova, runner up to Rudenko previously, proved a disappointment, dropping to a tie for eighth to 10th. Belova, tied for third and fourth then, now tied for fourth, fifth and sixth.

The standing of Olga Ignatieva in tying Heemskerk from second and third was remarkable, far better than expected from her record. Beginning play in 1937, she won the Leningrad Women's Championship in 1941, was fourth in the USSR Women's Championship in 1947, and tied for eighth to 10th in 1950.

The other Soviet contestant, Kira Zvonikina, proved herself a world star of the first magnitude in tying Belova, and Keller for fourth to sixth. Starting her chess career with a second place in the Leningrad 1946 Championship, she reached third in the USSR Wo-

(Continued on Page 8)

Mine Union Urges United Front of Labor Against Enemies in New Administration

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

The United Mine Workers of America, in a year-end statement called on labor to present a "united front" against the hostile anti-labor forces taking over the new administration.

The statement issued in the absence of John L. Lewis who is in South America, was issued by Thomas Kennedy, the UMWA's vice-president.

Kennedy, calling for a continued fight for "unattained objectives," warned that "labor must present a united front to the newly-elected Republican administration in which the only friendly face will be that of Martin Durkin," the head of the AFL plumber unions named as Secretary of Labor.

Kennedy noted that the UMWA won its \$1.90 a day raise "by using our own strength." Kennedy also regretfully expressed the feeling that the needed "unity of the major labor organizations is as far from reality as it has ever been."

In contrast to the mine union's position, President George Meany on behalf of the American Federation of Labor declared that "we intend to do our job not as opponents" of the Eisenhower ad-

ministration, but are "determined to cooperate with it."

Walter Reuther, president of the CIO, was still recuperating from an operation, but he had earlier pledged cooperation with the Eisenhower administration "within limits."

Meany said the AFL has "confidence in the sincerity of President-elect Eisenhower's pledge to be fair and just to the nation's workers."

"That," he added, "goes for the AFL's relations with the new congress too." He again restated his hope for amendments to "improve" the Taft-Hartley Law.

Meany said the AFL will not join the Democrats as a "loyal opposition" to the Eisenhower administration. He also restated the AFL's position for continuance of price and wage controls, taking issue on that score with the CIO. The latter organization wants suspension of wage controls and only retention of rent ceilings.

On the question of labor unity, Meany only expressed a hope that the newly-planned talks would be successful. He only talked of a merger but gave no indication of possible united action by all segments of the labor movement on mutual immediate issues.

ON THE SCOREBOARD

(Continued from Page 7)

men's Championship in 1950 and first in 1951.

Holders of the USSR title "Master of Sports" are Ludmilla Rudenko, Olga Rubtsova, Valentina Belova and Elizabeth Bikova. Zvonkova and Ignatieva, now in the first (top) rank, will undoubtedly be named "Master."

This tournament, together with the recent Interzonal Tournament in which Soviet men captured the first five places, and the World Team Championship, won by the Soviet Union, made it a triple sweep for that country.

The showing of our women chess players in the World Championship in 1949-50 and in the recent Challengers Tournament indicates that women's chess in our country lags far behind that of the Soviet Union and behind a number of other countries. The reason for this is the same as for the lagging behind of chess in general in this country, as explained in my article a year ago in this column, with the addition that no governing body, has arranged for the training and development of women players with the assistance of the men masters and grandmasters.

Strike Vote Brings Union Shop on 2 RRs

HIGHLAND PARK, Mich., Dec. 28 (FP).—Two western railroads, an dhtre cmfwy shrdlu cmfwy the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Missouri Kansas & Texas (Katy) are the first to cave in and grant the union shop to the AFL Maintenance of Way Employees drive.

Strike ballots on the two roads turned the trick.

Treasury Chief Sees Possibility Of Economic Dip

Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer last night released a report, "Markets After Defense Expansion," which indicated an expected decline in the U.S. economy and increased hardships for the American people.

The report showed that proposed capital investments for 1953 are expected to fall six billion dollars below those of 1952, while in 1954 the investments will probably fall to 80 per cent of the 1952 volume.

Hopeful for the continuance of the war economy, the report says, "Defense spending seems likely to rise to a rate of \$55 to \$60 billion in 1953 and 1954."

Along with the announcement that "moderate" increases in rents can be expected, came the admission that public housing programs continue to fall far below the needs of the population. The report also documented the increased need for new schools, hospitals, and recreational facilities to even maintain the present inadequate level, stating that "state and local governments must provide additional schools, hospitals, recreational centers, and other public facilities."

Biberman Wins Right to Appeal Union Ouster

LOS ANGELES. — Herbert Biberman, one of the "Hollywood Nine," has won the right to carry his attempted ouster from the Screen Directors Guild to the union's grievance (review) board.

It will be the first time in the Guild's 20-year history that the board has been called upon to determine an ouster issue.

The board's function will be to conduct a hearing in about two weeks, then recommend whether the case shall be submitted for reconsideration.

Biberman, before serving a six-month prison sentence in 1950 for "contempt" of the House Un-American Committee, took an "inactive status" card in the Guild, which he had helped organize and build.

Some time ago he applied for active membership status. This the Guild executive board denied on grounds his refusal to stool-pigeon for the Un-Americans was "detrimental" as defined by the Guild constitution.

Biberman filed a voluminous argument with the executive board, contending political opinions didn't come within the purview of Guild judgment, and that his denial of active membership would establish a dangerous and unconstitutional precedent.

Delegation Protests to Gov. Talmadge

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

The delegation of Negro and white women from New York who were barred from visiting Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram at the Georgia State Prison on Christmas Day protested personally to Gov. Herman Talmadge Friday.

Failing to find Talmadge in Atlanta, the delegation traveled 35 miles in taxicabs to his Twelve Oaks plantation in Lovejoy, Ga. They were met first by Mrs. Talmadge who, explaining that Talmadge was out hunting, asked the white women to come in but ordered the Negro women to go to a Negro farmhouse "because we have segregation here."

The whole group flatly refused and elected to wait outside until Talmadge returned.

When he showed up, Talmadge first claimed that he wasn't responsible for preventing them from seeing Mrs. Ingram. Then he told them that "there are certain rules and regulations" for visiting the prison, and that "If you don't conform, you cannot visit the prison."

Talmadge, who had previously given his word that the delegation would be permitted to see Mrs. Ingram, claimed that Sheriff Warren of Reidsville had ordered state troopers to stop the delegation. Attempts to call Warren were to no avail.

When asked to pardon or parole Mrs. Ingram, Talmadge made the strange claim that he didn't have the authority to grant such clemency.

Declaring that the state troopers who stopped the women from reaching the prison were armed to prevent a "riot," the notorious white-supremacy dragged in the hysteria surrounding the frameup of the Jewish parents, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

"I read that the same group (the Civil Rights Congress) demonstrated at Sing Sing for Mrs. (Ethel) Rosenberg, a convicted traitor, and we don't want anything like that happening in Georgia."

The delegation had not planned any demonstration, but merely intended to take some gifts to Mrs. Ingram and her two sons, and to wish them a Merry Christmas.

Mrs. Ingram and her sons were framed on a murder charge when they resisted the rape attempts of a Georgia white man.

Elaine Ross, a member of the New York delegation, declared that many Negro men "have been lynched and executed on the lie of having raped a white woman, but when a Negro woman tries to defend herself against the real attack of a white man, she is the one who is killed or, as in the case of Mrs. Ingram, sentenced to life in prison."

TV Strikers Ready to Resume Talks

CHICAGO — The American Federation of Television and Radio Artists is willing to resume negotiations in an effort to end a strike against three Chicago radio stations and a television station, AFTRA attorney Stafford Wolf said Friday.

He said AFTRA negotiators are willing to meet with management representatives at any time.

Bronxites to Hear Report on Trial

Bronx residents are invited to hear a special report on the Foley Square thought-control trial Monday night, Dec. 29, at the auditorium of the Cooperative Houses, 2700 Bronx Park East, at 8:30.



Demand Governor of Penna. End School Bias

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 28.—The recent order by Gov. Fine, abolishing segregation in the Pennsylvania National Guard, has been followed by demands that jimcrow be ended in all state bodies.

The Pittsburgh Courier in a signed article by Truxton King says: "We hope the Governor will finish the job by wiping out all forms of racial discrimination in state institutions. . . ."

"There are still segregated schools in some parts of Pennsylvania. We have them in Philadelphia, Chester and Delaware Counties. They should be wiped out and it should be done before the United States Supreme Court orders it to be done."

"There is still segregation in all our penal institutions. Every state penitentiary and almost every county jail as well as state hospitals and reformatory schools segregate Negroes."

"This must be ended and all

that it takes is an order by the Governor of Pennsylvania. . . . "Jimcrow is on its way out and

it is time for state and local officials to recognize this fact. World conditions will not permit segregation and racial discrimination in a democracy which is seeking world leadership."

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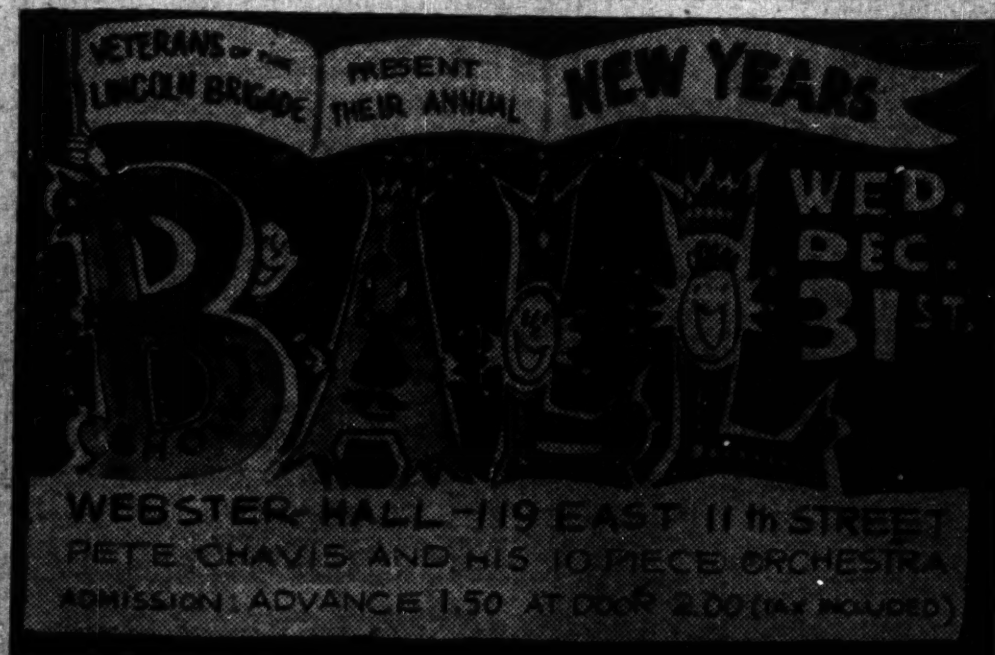
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Stalin Proposes Peace

An Editorial

PREMIER STALIN'S Christmas offer of a meeting with Eisenhower and cooperation to end the Korean war and settle other issues opens the door of opportunity to peace in 1953.

Stalin's offer is the direct opposite of the perspective offered to us so far by Eisenhower and his aides.

The President-elect, John Foster Dulles, and his military and political advisers have just announced a plan for more military ventures in Asia.

Their plan, as reported Christmas Eve day by the press (N. Y. Times, 12-24; Marquis Childs, Post, 12-23), is a plan of "military pressure" involving extension of the Korean war to Indo-China, the Chinese mainland, and the use of Chiang Kai-shek's troops.

This is a plan for American disaster—for more blood, sweat and tears, for higher taxes, higher prices, vanishing liberties.

We do not have to take this way; we do not have to choose the road to suffering, to national disaster.

Stalin AGREES TO COOPERATE in ending the war in Korea, because "the USSR is interested in ending the war in Korea."

That is, the national and state interests of the Soviet people require peace in Korea, just as the national interests of the American people require it.

IT IS IMPORTANT to understand this truth, which even President Truman yesterday tried to deny and falsify with his childish prattle that the Soviet Union wants a full-scale Asian war.

The truth is that the STATE INTERESTS of the Soviet Union require an end to the Korean war, because the

(Continued on Page 5)

Quill Asks Dewey to Seize Bus Lines To Avert Strike

Michael J. Quill, international president of the CIO Transport Workers Union, yesterday called on Gov. Dewey to "seize the nine privately-owned bus companies and all their property" as the "only way" to stop the bus strike on Jan. 1.

Quill made his proposal in the form of a telegram to Dewey just before he began discussions at City Hall with representatives of three Queens and one Manhattan bus companies.

As that meeting was in progress, Mayor Impellitteri, with his transit advisers, Daniel Kornblum, city labor relations chief, and Edward C. Maguire, chairman of his transit advisory commission, were rehearsing their scheduled discussion of the transit crisis over WJZ-TV at 4:15 p.m. yesterday. The Mayor had told reporters earlier there would be no prepared text of the program and would not comment on queries as to whether he would answer Dewey's earlier rebuff to his plea for state intervention.

Quill told Dewey that "at this late hour" state seizure of the private lines and their operation "in the name of the state" was the only alternative to the scheduled walkout at midnight, New Year's Eve by 8,200 bus employees in Manhattan, Bronx and Queens.

The TWU wire, signed also by Matthew Gunian, president of TWU Local 100, declared:

"It is almost two years since the Transport Workers Union first demanded the 40-hour week from these companies. Since then, we have had countless meetings, hearings, conferences, negotiations, bargaining, but no 40-hour week.

"We were told to be patient, to live up to our contracts, to wait till they expired. We have waited, we have carried out every term of the contract we made with the nine companies, but we are no closer today to the 40-hour week than we were two years ago.

"I am sure you will agree that, under these circumstances, we have no choice but to strike the minute our contracts are up. We know who would be upset by the people of this city, and how heavy a load it will throw on the already overcrowded subways. Because of this, I am making this last ap-

peal to you as the only man who can possibly save the day.

"The strike can be stopped if you, as Governor, declare a state of emergency, seize all of the privately-owned bus companies, place into effect the 40-hour week on the basis of the same pay the men now receive for 48 hours, and operate the buses under the flag of the state of New York."

Quill then said that the remaining terms of the new contract as well as the return of the lines to private ownership could then be worked out "with the men at their jobs."

"We are ready to come to Albany or any other place at any time you name to discuss this proposal with you," the TWU officials told Dewey.

Meeting with the union and the bus lines at City Hall were Victor S. Riesenfeld, chairman; Joseph O'Grady and Joseph Curran, members of the Mayor's special transit fact-finding committee.

In his brief talks with reporters, the Mayor appeared peevish and disinclined to discuss the crisis. His statements were confusing. Asked whether he would take up the answer to the Governor with the Board of Estimate, he said he would discuss it with the Board but did not clarify whether the Board would meet today as originally proposed or later.

There was talk at the hall that the Board, which is empowered to raise fares on the private lines only, may consider doing so despite public pledges to the contrary by individual Board members, including the Mayor. They would prefer, it was reliably learned, that the state agree to elimination or sharp reduction of franchise taxes on the lines and other financial concessions. The bus lines have been demanding an increased fare to 15 cents at least as a pre-condition for the 40-hour week.

On a TV show, "Between the Lines," yesterday morning, Quill flatly rejected suggestions from

(Continued on Page 6)

Daily Worker

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U. S. Science Chiefs Blast Witchhunts And McCarran Laws

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—The retiring and incoming presidents of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, today blasted the witchhunters, the "loyalty" purges, the McCarran thought-control law and the McCarran-Walters Immigration Act.

Dr. Edward U. Condon, incoming president of the science group, charged the House Un-American Activities Committee with "lying dishonesty" based on "political spite work." Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, retiring president, asserted that "loyalty" purges and the two McCarran laws were destroying intellectual freedom in the U. S.

Mather said politicians generally have given "woefully inadequate consideration" to intellectual freedom.

He praised President Truman for his unsuccessful vetoes of both laws. Mather said a survey in 1947 disclosed that only 11 percent of the nation's scientists preferred a government career.

"Since then, the search for disloyalty among government employees and the procedures followed by security boards have had their deleterious effects upon government science," he said. "It is almost certain that a similar survey made today would reveal an even lower appraisal of the opportunity for a successful career in science, afforded by the government in comparison to that of other ways."

"Intellectual freedom for scientists inevitably conflicted with the necessity for national security," Mather said, "but to what extent and in what ways should it be limited?"

"The answer to that \$64 question has thus far been given by the politicians, with woefully inadequate consideration of the scientists' point of view."

"Political screening is necessary in certain sensitive areas where scientists deal with military secrets," Mather said. "Unfortunately, those areas have been either too loosely

or too broadly defined. They should be restricted to the absolute minimum."

Mather said scientists are increasingly dependent upon politicians since 35,000 specialists are now employed in government laboratories.

"The time is certainly at hand for a moratorium on mutual recrimination, suspicion and jealousy between scientists and politicians and for a rebirth of a spirit of fair play, constructive cooperation and

(Continued on Page 6)



CONDON

YOUTH ANSWERS APPEAL

It was accent on youth Friday, as we came still closer to that \$50,000 target in the Daily Worker's year-end fund campaign.

"One of the reasons we youth love our paper is that it not only conducts a brave fight day-to-day but does not fail to look forward inspirationally toward the 'bright tomorrow's,'" writes a Bronx youth who sends us \$5 received as a 20th birthday gift "toward helping to guarantee the existence and expansion of our Daily Worker."

Another Bronx youth, a high school student, sends \$1.

"It's only a small contribution,"

Received Friday.....\$709.78
Total thus far.....\$49,720.77
Still to go.....\$279.23

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she writes, "but I feel anything would help in saving a wonderful newspaper like yours; it's only one fighting for the working people and everything else that would make a free America."

From Toledo, Ohio, comes \$25 contributed by the Labor Youth and there is \$12 from young people in Cleveland.

A young girl in Minnesota sends us \$10. The Worker is a "must" on her Xmas shopping list, she says, "because this voice for peace must not be silenced if the youth of today are to have a chance to plan for the future and a chance to live."

The Minnesota contribution came along with another \$15 collected by the Freedom of the Press Committee there. They are within \$50 of their target goal of \$800 in the campaign and are "making an all-out effort within the next few days through parties and personal visits to raise the remainder before the end of 1952."

Vigil Opens at White House in Fight for Rosenbergs' Life

A 24-hour a day vigil before the White House asking a change of sentence for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, innocent victims of a fantastic "atom spy" frameup, began late Saturday afternoon. Responding to the appeal of the Committee to Secure Justice in the

Rosenberg Case, pickets marched slowly up and down across the street from the President's residence at the east side of the White House.

The pickets carried signs quoting the opinions of prominent people on the death sentence, the first ever scheduled in peacetime in the history of the United States for alleged espionage. Among those quoted were Rev. Bernard Loomer, dean of the Divinity School University of Chicago, and Rabbi Cronbach of Cincinnati, urging clemency.

The Rosenbergs, parents of two small boys, face the electric chair the week of Jan. 12 at Sing Sing prison, New York. In the trial which convicted them amid ter-

rific hysteria whipped up by the press and the government not a shred of evidence was adduced against them. Despite the systematic lying in the press, they were not charged with having given a so-called "atomic secret" to a foreign power, since there is no proof in existence to prove such a charge. They were convicted of "conspiring" to transmit such a "secret" which scientists have recently stated does not exist. The sole "evidence" against them is the unsupported word of David Greenglass, an ex-GI seized by the FBI and threatened with heavy penalties.

The vigil will continue for 14 days, or until clemency is won. The committee, which is at 1050 Sixth

Ave., New York City, is urging all persons to come to the Jan. 5 clemency gathering in Washington to visit Congressmen, President Truman and other high officials.

Abe Weisburd, secretary of the labor committee for clemency for the Rosenbergs, urged all unions to support the vigil and the Jan. 5 gathering.

Tomorrow morning (Tuesday) at 10:30 a.m., Judge Kaufman will hear arguments on defense petitions for a reduction of sentence, in open court at the Federal Court building, Foley Square.

In Paris, 5,000 persons unanimously urged clemency, at a mass meeting chaired by the world famous artist, Pablo Picasso.

GI IN KOREA SAYS WASHINGTON PW STAND IS SENSELESS

An American GI fighting in Korea, in a letter to his mother published in the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, expresses bitterness at the breaking off the truce talks, says "it's so obvious that the Chinese want desperately to settle" and says that the attempt to force our POW position on them as a prerequisite for peace "doesn't make sense, any way you look at it."

Excerpts from the letter by

the soldier, to his mother, Mrs. Albert Reynolds:

"Just a short time to assure you that I am still all right. However, things are very bad in Korea, and many American boys are now paying the awful price for the most fantastic State Department stupidity in the history of our nation—stupidity so monumental that it defies verbal description. The enemy, with crippled supply lines, is throwing shells at us right now. . . .

"Here's hoping for the future. The whole front is exploding. Dean Acheson's masterful policy is now paying off in thousands. Instead of hundreds of dead Americans per month. . . .

"The last year in Korea shows not one enemy defeat, not one inch of ground gained, not one bit of improvement in our political situation in Asia. In fact, I'm sure our position is worse. The present all-out air offensive is very brutal, and I'm sure

has gone far to alienate whom ever we might have left as friends in Asia.

"It isn't doing a bit of good. . . .

"Really feel terrible and downright bitter about the truce talks. It's so obvious that the Chinese want desperately to settle that it hurts.

"But as long as we attempt to humiliate them before all of the world, they will not give in. We

can use any amount of force, but to attempt this international humiliation on a point so inconsequential to us as the prisoner exchange absolutely appalls me. It doesn't make sense, anyway you look at it.

"If we settle the war from our present line, I don't see what we've lost. . . .

"Love from your son,

FRANK."

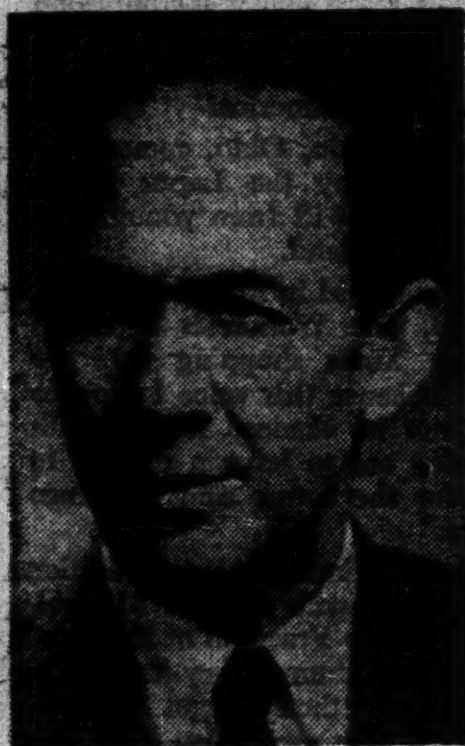
Ford Local Urges Unity With GM, Chrysler Workers

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DEARBORN, Mich., Dec. 28.—A united front of workers in Ford, General Motors and Chrysler to meet the increasing anti-union activities of the Big Three companies since

Communists Hail Steve Nelson on 50th Birthday

The National Committee of the Communist Party Friday hailed Steve Nelson, framed Western Pennsylvania Communist leader, on his 50th birthday. A telegram to Nelson, signed by William Z. Foster, National Chairman, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the



NELSON

National Committee, and Pettis Perry, alternate member of the National Committee, declared:

"In behalf of the National Committee and our entire membership we send you, dear Steve, heartfelt birthday greetings. The ruling class of our country in its frenzied campaign against the people's growing will to peace has viciously imposed on you a heavy prison sentence. But it cannot succeed in destroying your indomitable courage which has inspired countless thousands of men and women throughout the land to fight with greater determination in the cause of peace, democracy, economic security and socialism.

"We will not rest until you are once again free to devote your tireless energies to further the unity of the working class, the Negro people, and all oppressed, to achieve victory over the forces of fascism and war and realize in our land the glorious perspective of a socialist society where the exploitation of man by man and all forms of social and national oppression will be abolished forever.

"Love and admiration from all your co-workers."

Eisenhower's election was opposed to the International by Ford Local 800 General Council.

The Council cited the example of Ford arrogantly telling the International UAW Bargaining Committee it couldn't "afford" a one-penny increase in the annual improvement or increased pensions to match increased living costs or addition of 21 cents (already received in escalator raises) to the workers' base pay.

The company spokesmen said this at the bargaining table the same week the Wall Street Journal reported Ford was worth one and a half billion dollars and had made profits of \$688,000,000 from 1948 to 1951.

CHRYSLER said the same to the union. Asked, for example, to give an extra paid day off after Christmas and New Year, Chrysler Corporation said also they "could not afford" it. Chrysler piled up some \$59,000,000 in profits the first nine months of 1952.

GM, which is now in the four billion dollar class, has yet to give a reply to the union's demands. It's reported that C. E. Wilson, just returned from planning to spread the war in Asia with Eisenhower, will also claim GM is too poor to comply.

This year all of the Big Three have far exceeded the profits of other years.

It is expected that the appeal of the Ford workers for a united front to meet this increased anti-union attitude of the auto barons will get a favorable response from the International UAW-CIO.

Top Catholic Lawyer Urges Pleas To Truman to Save Rosenbergs

One of America's leading Catholic laymen and legal authorities, Prof. Stephen Love of Northwestern University Law School, told an audience of 250 at Harvard Law School that silence in the case of the Rosenbergs "would have been on my conscience."

"I don't want you to enjoy this luxury of silence," he told an intensely interested audience in the Langdell Hall of the famous law school. "I want to upset you. I want you to write to President Truman a dignified letter asking him for clemency."

Prof. Love is chairman of two leading legal bodies, the Chicago Bar Association Committee on Grievances and the Illinois Supreme Court Committee on Character and Fitness.

Prof. Love made an exhaustive analysis of the legal questions in the Rosenberg trial which leave grave doubts as to the case even in the hands of the most conservative.

The Rosenberg case has aroused worldwide protest and doubts. It is being compared to the frameup of Capt. Dreyfus, a French Jewish officer, who was sentenced to die on charges of "spying" for Germany as part of a "Jewish plot."

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg are scheduled to be executed in Sing Sing prison, New York, during the week of Jan. 12, on charges of "having conspired" to give—not for actually having given—atomic secrets to a foreign power. There was not the slightest evidence of any kind whatsoever against them, only the unsupported and unsubstantiated word of one witness, David Greenglass, who was himself threatened with the heaviest punishment if he did not "confess" and "finger" other victims whom the FBI wanted to connect with what it calls "communism."

Professor Love made these telling points:

• The indictment was for conspiracy to commit espionage. The Law Professor and practicing attorney pointed out, "In conspiracy, once the conspiracy is proven, thereafter the conversations, the words, the acts, the writing, of any one conspirator is binding on every other conspirator."

By such a rule, a great deal of evidence came in concerning things in which Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell did not participate, but which were accountable to the other "conspirators"—so called.

The speaker also pointed out that there was "an interesting application of the conspiracy principle—the Government named as co-conspirators two people they did not indict—Harry Gold, and Ruth Greenglass."

• Evidence concerning the alleged Communist or left sympathies of the Rosenbergs and Sobell was allowed in. Regarding the statement of the trial judge to the jury that this evidence was not crucial, Prof. Love pointed to the tension between the U. S. and the U. S. S. R. and remarked, "I leave it to you whether it is not true that some of the rules of law applied to circumstances like this work out in unusual ways."

• "Over 100 instances where the presiding judge without, in my view any necessity for it, interjected himself in the proceedings and even helped out a Government witness and made small of a defense witness."

As an example, the speaker referred to the time when defense counsel, in proving animosity between David Greenglass and the Rosenbergs (his sister and brother-in-law), was questioning Greenglass regarding a fist fight between Greenglass and Julius. In the midst of this, the judge interjected, "Subsequent to that had you patched things up." Thus, the judge was presenting an out which had not been previously been mentioned.

Concluding this point, Prof. Love declared, "Judge Kaufman was not clarifying things. He was, I would say, putting things in the witness' mouth. I now say this and I would say this to his face, with all due deference to him."

Professor A. S. Sutherland, of Harvard, in answer to a question from the floor reflected the bias and hysterical attitude which may send the two Rosenbergs to the chair. The question concerned the fact that the alleged espionage was in aid of the Soviet Union when she was an ally of the United States. Professor Sutherland answered by referring to the injury to John Foster Dulles' nephew and the Korean war "which may involve the death of thousands of fine young men like you in this room."

Professor Paul Freund, Conflicts of Law Professor at Harvard, speaking from the floor, found that the death sentence "was a question on which there can be differences of opinion." He pointed out that since death sentences had not resulted from any treason trial, it can be questioned whether they should in lesser cases such as this.

in the union papers

Tax Relief Seen for Business

(This story was buried deep in back page of the "Detroit Times")

Business will be relieved of punitive taxes and initiative and enterprise will have its just rewards under the new Eisenhower administration, the Economic Club of Detroit was told today.

John S. Coleman, president of the Burroughs Adding Machine Co., speaking on "What Business Should Expect of the New Administration," however, predicted there would be no sudden results, no drastic changes.

He added:

"Federal deposit insurance, the securities and exchange commission, the strengthening of the federal reserve system, child labor laws and others were supported again by the voters, and are still approved by the greater part of the electorate, including most of us; and we would not want them repealed."

"But, as the new administration takes over, we hope for and expect a time of change, when government will gradually be returned to its proper place, business will be relieved of punitive taxes, and those with initiative will be encouraged to seek the just rewards of enterprise and its attendant risks."

—From "Ford Facts," United Auto Workers Local 600.

Judge Continues Injunction Against Dunkirk Steel Strike

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 28 (FP).—Federal Judge John Knight this week indefinitely extended a temporary restraining order banning a strike at American Locomotive Co.'s Dunkirk, N. Y., plant by some 1,900 members of the United Steelworkers.

The judge withheld comment on the CIO's challenge of the Taft-Hartley Act injunction provisions under which the order was first issued Dec. 12. Arthur Goldberg, counsel for the CIO and the steel workers, argued before Knight that the T-H injunction provision is unconstitutional.

The government argued that the

Dunkirk strike created a national emergency because the Alco plant products include nickel plate pipe used in construction of Atomic Energy Commission facilities.

The injunction did not apply to 7,000 workers out on picketlines at Alco's Schenectady plant and 1,500 at its Auburn plant.

The Schenectady workers were scheduled to vote at membership meeting Dec. 27 on whether to return to work on the basis of a new company offer. Management's latest offer of an 11½ an hour pay boost for day workers and about a 6c increase for piece workers is an improvement on the best

previous offer of 10c for day workers. The union's demand is a 16½ an hour general increase.

Under the management proposal, other outstanding issues would be settled after the workers return to their jobs. Leaders of Steel Local 2054 point out that unsuccessful negotiations on seniority rights, speedup and fringe benefits lasted from Jan. 31, when the old contract expired, until Oct. 22, when Alco locked out the workers.

The negotiating committee representing the 1,500 Auburn strikers voted to reject the latest company proposal.

Negro Fireman Hired in Conn.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The first Negro fireman in this city's history was appointed here when 29 new fire fighters were added to the force.

James D. Curry, Jr., the lone Negro appointee, is a veteran of World War II, once headed the Veteran's Civic Organization and is a leader in the Negro community.

Mine, Mill Union Flays McCarran Smear Report

DENVER, Dec. 28.—The Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers today rapped as "unfounded, undocumented, foolish and idiotic" charges by the Senate McCarran Committee that the union permits others to call strikes for it or that its strikes are aimed at the "Korean war effort." The union's statement was released in connection with the publication of a report by the Senate Sub-Committee on Internal Security based on smear hearings last October in Salt Lake City.

The statement was signed by the Union's four International officers, President John Clark, Vice-Presidents Orville Larson and

membership, in order to win a settlement which had been proposed and recommended by the U. S. Government itself, speaking through Mr. Cyrus Ching, then director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

"Rather than trying to cut down production in the nonferrous metals industry, our Union has advanced a long-range, many-sided program for maintaining full production and prosperity throughout the industry."

The union's leaders said:

"We repeat the charge we made during the Salt Lake City hearings: Senator McCarran is acting on behalf of the big mine operators in a campaign to behold and dismember this union."

Eisenhower Evasion No Answer To Stalin Christmas Proposal

By JOHN PITTMAN

PREMIER STALIN'S blunt replies to the New York Times' James Reston on Christmas Eve said plainly: (1) "... war between the United States of America and the Soviet Union cannot be considered inevitable ... our countries can continue to live in peace;" and (2) "I agree to cooperate in bringing an end to the Korean war 'because the U. S. S. R. is interested in ending the war in Korea.'"

Despite the clarity and conciseness, the directness and forthrightness of these words, the New York Times tried to nullify the impression made by its own word "news beat" by

several pages of opinion slandering the Soviet Union and an editorial characterizing Stalin's words as "just another psychological warfare maneuver" (12/26/52).

Moreover, Eisenhower's Secretary of State John Foster Dulles picked up the Times' cue, and has asked Stalin for something concrete. It would seem that it is up to Eisenhower and Dulles to suggest something concrete, as Reston indicated in his report (N. Y. Times, 12/25/52). But Dulles has merely ducked this responsibility and tossed the ball back to Stalin.

It is pertinent, then, to ask:

Who is maneuvering? Who is using words to avoid deeds? And since this attempt to counteract the impact of Stalin's statement seems to be the theme of an increasing number of the most notorious fire-eaters—Wiley (R-Wis.): "the same old line"; Douglas (D-Ill.): "... Trojan horses in Russian peace talks"; Bordick (R-N. D.): "... made for propaganda purposes"—it may be instructive to weigh such expressions against those made by war-mongers following previous peace overtures from Stalin.

IN 1948, Stalin told the Lon-
(Continued on Page 4)

Negro Mother Faces Death for Defending Self from White Doctor

A Florida Negro mother of three, who testified that she shot a white doctor while defending herself against an attempted forced intimacy, has been given a mandatory death sentence conviction, it was announced yesterday. The mother, Mrs. Ruby McCollum, 37, according to correspondence in

current issues of the Negro press, was convicted by an all-white jury last week in a Live Oak, Fla., courtroom after deliberating a little more than three hours. The first degree murder charge grew out of the shooting last Aug. 8 of Dr. C. Leroy Adams, Suwanee County's leading doctor, who she said had forced her into intimacies over a period of six years. Dr. Adams was the McCollums' family doctor.

The fatal shooting occurred, according to testimony, in the doctor's office where Mrs. McCollum had gone to pay a bill. She told the court that the doctor attempted an intimacy with her at gunpoint at the time and that she shot him when she struggled with him for possession of the weapon.

Mrs. McCollum also testified that the youngest of her three small daughters, 15-month-old Loretta, was fathered by the white doctor with whom she admitted intimacies "for fear of him." Pictures of Loretta bear a remarkable resemblance to those of the slain doctor.

Mrs. McCollum's husband, Samuel, the leading Negro businessman in Live Oak, died of a heart attack the day after the fatal shoot-

ing. Live Oak is the county seat of Suwanee County in North Central Florida, with a population of 4,000. Less than 18,000 persons live in the entire county.

Judge Hal W. Adams (not related to the doctor) reserved passing the mandatory sentence for 15 days while Mrs. McCollum's two defense attorneys prepare motions for a new trial.

County prosecutor A. K. Black argued that the shooting resulted from an argument over a doctor's bill. And he answered the defense contention with a letter allegedly written by Mrs. McCollum while in jail in which she denied having been intimate with the slain physician. Mrs. McCollum admitted writing the letter, but testified she wrote it after prison officials administered a hypodermic to her which made her dizzy and threatened to double the dose if she refused to follow their instructions.

Mrs. McCollum was represented by attorneys Frank T. Cannon, Duval County prosecutor, and Otis Henderson. They tried first to prove their client was mentally incompetent; they lost pleas for a change of venue; and finally they pleaded the killing was not premeditated. The defense will base their motion for a new trial on the contention that the state did not prove its case.

It is widely held that in this farming community, steeped in the ways of white supremacy, it will be difficult—if not impossible—for Mrs. McCollum to get a fair trial. This is especially true since the deceased was the county's doctor, always a leading citizen in southern county districts.

PHILIPPINE FRAMEUPS CLEAR WAY FOR PUPPET

On Oct. 27, 1952, a conference of Philippine government leaders and U. S. officials in the luxurious palace of President Elpidio Quirino announced agreement on plans "to strengthen the internal and external security of the Philippines." (N. Y. Times, 10-28-52).

On Dec. 28—two months later—the "strengthening" process found expression in a mass roundup of leaders of the Chinese community in the islands. More than 350 were seized by Defense Secretary Ramon Magsaysay's "military intelligence forces" and charged with assistance to the Hukbalahap movement and with carrying on "subversive activities." Included among those seized were "Chinese of high standing in their communities and of considerable wealth." (N. Y. Times, 12-28).

Typical of other recent round-ups of alleged "subversives" by bankrupt political regimes (Pinay's French Government; Yoshida's Japanese regime; the Thai government), the Philippines political police pretended to "find" documents incriminating their victims. The documents were officially described as showing the Chinese people's Republic's aim to conquer the Philippines in preparation for the conquest of all Asia.

Behind the scenes of this sensationalized "discovery," however, were these facts:

• Magsaysay, Washington's choice to succeed Quirino as President, is maneuvering to ingratiate himself further with U. S. imperialism and build at the same time a

political machine for his own purpose. The seizure of Chinese and terrorization of the Chinese population for blackmail purposes conforms with practices in the United States and other Washington-dominated countries, and assists plans for rehabilitating the Chiang Kai-shek gang and employing it against China. (Magsaysay is regarded as a more efficient and more reliable administrator than Quirino, especially for Washington's purposes of developing a strong Filipino mercenary army.)

• Washington has launched a campaign to discredit the Quirino administration in preparation for Magsaysay's regime, and is seeking to make its present puppet

(Continued on Page 6)

Bidault Tries To Form New French Gov't

PARIS, Dec. 28.—Georges Bidault, former Premier and leader of the Catholic Republican Party, agreed tonight to form France's 18th government since the liberation, as the Gaullist Jacques Soustelle admitted failure following two days of futile maneuvering.

Soustelle's failure pin-pointed the decline of DeGaulle's influence in the country, despite underhand attempts by Washington to prepare for his eventual assumption of power.

Since France's liberation, 16 governments have made exclusion from power of the Communists, France's largest political party, a cornerstone of their policy. They are DeGaulle, who remained in office less than two months; Couin, less than five months; Bidault, about five months; Blum, about one month; Rastadier, nine and a half months; Schuman, eight months; Marie, two months; Schuman again, less than one month; Queuille, 13 months; Bidault again, seven and a half months; Queuille again, less than one month; Plevin, five months; Queuille, a third time, four months; Plevin again, five months; Naure, one month; Pinay, nine months.

It is expected that the French French governmental crisis will continue until the Communists obtain their rightful representation.

People's Democracies' Output Now 188% Above Pre-War

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Soviet newspaper Pravda said today that 1952 had been a year of "remarkable successes" for the people's democracies, with industrial development outstripping that in western Europe.

"The volume of industrial output in the people's democracies has exceeded pre-war levels by 188 per cent," the Moscow radio quoted Pravda as saying, "while that of the capitalists was up only 31 per cent."

Truman Can Amnesty Political Prisoners, Too

By MILTON HOWARD

THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS and New Year's amnesty is working in a most peculiar way out of the White House this year.

Here is the strange record so far:

President Truman has just pardoned two Congressional crooks. One is Andrew J. May, former Democratic Representative from Kentucky, who was convicted of taking \$53,000 in bribes and conspiring to rob the Government in war contracts. May spent only nine months in prison out of a possible three years.

The other beneficiary of Presidential pardon was ex-Rep. J.

Parnell Thomas, former head of the House Un-American Committee. He was convicted of padding payrolls to the tune of at least \$8,000 for his private benefit. This was exactly during the time Thomas was shaking the country with headlines sensations about the "menace of Communism." It was also the time patriots like Eugene Dennis were being sent to jail for "contempt" on the demand of Parnell Thomas. Thomas only served half of a possible 18 months' sentence. He never paid the \$10,000 fine levied on him. Truman's Christmas pardon wipes this debt off the slate.

THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT of amnesty also fell sweetly on 17

Nazi war criminals in Bonn. These had been tried and sentenced for unusually barbarous crimes in the concentration camps, or against American troops. But they, along with 106 other criminals sentenced by American occupation courts for various crimes of a fascist nature, were pardoned two days ago on orders of Sam Reber, carrying out Washington's policy as assistant U. S. High Commissioner in West Germany.

Also, the spirit of goodwill resulted in a "medical parole" for one of Hitler's leading generals, Von Kesselring, convicted of having conspired with Hitler in the butchery of countless thousands of civilians, men, women, and children.

ALL OF THIS amnesty spirit and good will seems strange and bitter to the Americans who are in prison on five-year terms under the Smith Act. For these Americans, for whom amnesty has been asked from President Truman by 208 leading Americans from all walks of life, never hurt America the way a May or a Thomas did, or the way the Nazi war criminals did. They didn't commit any crime. They didn't steal Government money. They didn't take bribes to feather nests of "defense" contractors with taxpayers' money. They didn't help butcher Americans the way the war criminals did.

On the contrary, they pledged their all to America in the fight

(Continued on Page 6)

Eisenhower Evasion Won't Answer Stalin's Christmas Peace Proposal

(Continued from Page 3)

don Sunday Times' correspondent, Alexander Werth, that "the possibilities for peaceful collaboration not only will not decrease but can even increase." But Washington expressed skepticism. "Some (officials) . . . were disposed to think that tactics of a familiar type, which in the past have produced pacific statements from the Kremlin when international disputes were acute, were more responsible for the preparation and release of the document at this time than any other factor." (N. Y. Times, Sept. 25, 1946). In its editorial the next day, the Times had the same line as its editorial following Reston's article—an editorial entitled "Rus- Words and Acts."

ON MAY 3, 1947, Arnold Stassen, Eisenhower's Mutual Security Fund Director, made public his interview of April 9 with Stalin, in which the Soviet premier said the United States and the Soviet Union could cooperate in peace as they had done in war. This interview brought from the Times the comment that it "reveals the same gap between Mr. Stalin's words and Russian actions . . . which has produced the present deadlock." (N. Y. Times, May 3, 1947).

ON OCT. 18, 1948, Associated Press dispatches from Warsaw quoted eight Laborite members of the British Parliament, who had just visited Stalin, as saying the Soviet Premier had told them that "if the United States and Great Britain wish to improve relations with the Soviet Union, they will be welcomed. We shall be prepared to go forward to meet them irrespective of what the economy setup may be in those countries. Cooperation between countries having different economic systems is possible. That already has been proved by experience." But in reporting this story the New York Post parenthetically commented: "In Washington, Stalin's remarks were received with cautious reserve." (N. Y. Post, Oct. 18, 1948).

On January 30, 1949, Premier Stalin in replies to questions from Kingsbury Smith, International News Service correspondent, said the Soviet Union was prepared to consider a non-aggression agreement with the United States and that he was willing to meet with President Truman to settle all outstanding questions. On the following day, State Department press officer Michael McDermott, speaking for Secretary Acheson, said Stalin's proposal was not "official," a dodge similar to that employed by Eisenhower and Dulles last Friday in declaring that normal diplomatic channels and the United Nations are the ways for the Soviet Union to present peace proposals!

Commenting on Stalin's 1949 proposal, James Reston wrote in the New York Times of Feb. 1, 1949 that "Washington sees a new twist in Soviet tactics, but otherwise feels that Kingsbury Smith merely threw Pre-

mier Stalin an easy propaganda pitch, which the Generalissimo hit over the fence." How can it be explained that he also, three years later, asked Stalin similar questions?

Adding to this Jan. 30 interview, Stalin on Feb. 2 said he would be glad to meet Truman in the Soviet Union, Poland or Czechoslovakia, but was under doctor's orders not to undertake trips by air or sea. Truman seized upon this to kill peace hopes with a childish proclamation that if Stalin wanted to see him he would have to come to Washington!

AGAIN, IN JULY 1950, almost immediately after the start of the Korean war, Stalin replied to India's Prime Minister Nehru that "a peaceful settlement of the Korean crisis is a supreme necessity." But this Stalin statement was ignored in the main by the U. S. monopoly press, which shortly after turned this statement into its opposite and began a campaign to the effect that the Soviet Union "needed" the Korean war as part of its "strategy." Not even the Soviet Union's initiative through Jacob Malik's proposal of armistice talks in June, 1951, produced any abatement in this crude propaganda of the war-mongering press of our country. Even President Truman said the Soviet Union wants an all-out Asian war to free its hands in Europe—he said this AFTER Stalin's Christmas proposals (N. Y. Times, 12/28).

ON APRIL 1, 1952, Stalin answered questions submitted by 0 U. S. editors, publishers, and radio commentators, again saying a meeting between the heads of the Great Powers would be beneficial, and that peaceful

coexistence is fully possible. And again the statements were regarded with skepticism, and "a wait-and-see" attitude.

Numerous other interviews and statements of Stalin, always stressing the necessity for peaceful relations and negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States, have invariably met the same fate.

FROM THIS EXPERIENCE, two facts stand out: Stalin's consistent readiness to negotiate difference and improve relations; (2) the consistent skepticism, "distrust" and "deeds-must-come-before-words" propaganda of U. S. officials and the war-mongering press, making their consistent rejection of every offer to negotiate, their consistent refusal to improve relations.

Stalin himself put his finger on the real purpose behind the N. Y. Times' questions and subsequent brush-off of Stalin's answers. On October 28, 1948, he told a correspondent of Pravda:

"... the inspirers of the aggressive policy of the United States and Britain do not consider themselves interested in agreement and cooperation with the U. S. S. R. They want, not agreement and cooperation, but TALK about agreement and cooperation in order to thwart agreement, to throw blame on the U. S. S. R., and by so doing to prove the impossibility of cooperation with the U. S. S. R."

That this has been the calculated policy of the Truman Administration was admitted by Truman himself in his "swansong" interview with the New York Times' Anthony Leviero. Truman told Leviero (N. Y.

Times, 12/27) that he had been "working more than seven and one-half years . . . keeping Communism from overrunning the free world . . . We have prevented Western Europe and Southeast Asia too from going Communist." He said his own Navy Day speech in New York in 1944, Acheson's speech at Harvard in June, 1947 were incidents in "rounding out of a foreign policy." He revealed that the policy of refusing to negotiate with the Soviet Union, the policy of mule-headedness which the propaganda that there was "nothing new" in each subsequent Soviet overture was designed to cover up, originated in Washington.

In view of these facts, the motive of the New York Times in questioning Stalin at the moment when the Eisenhower-Dulles regime had blueprinted its plan for expanding the Korean war to all of Asia is open to question. However, regardless of the Times' motive, Stalin's replies, if brought to the American people again and again, will make it more difficult for Eisenhower to continue the Truman policy of talking peace in order to organize war.

AND NOW, belatedly, may I express my thanks to the readers who have contributed to this paper's emergency fund drive through this column. Some of the contributions have already been acknowledged in the daily reports on the fund drive. In addition, I wish to add my personal thanks to E. G. and a group of workers at the National Guardian, \$26.00; members of the American Newspaper Guild, \$26; to F. E. K. of Oklahoma (\$2) who is ill and partly unemployed; Alex and wife of Brighton Beach, \$10; B. H. of Manhattan, \$4; F. Z. E. of Manhattan, \$5; J. H. of Baltimore, \$10; Willie D. of Brooklyn, \$5; Freda, Manhattan, \$5; Mrs. E. E. of Queens, \$10; Friends from Akron, Ohio, \$10; W. S. of Brooklyn, \$25; Friend from Manhattan, \$20; Frances, Brooklyn, \$10; S. M. of Bronx, \$15; L. G. of Manhattan, \$10; O. L. and three friends, Manhattan, \$11; S. S. of Manhattan, a three-time contributor, \$3.

I am not here passing on some of the extremely questionable "peace" ideas of the senator. But his ideas that America should show the world it is really for peace, struck his listeners like something "radical" and different than the line followed. This prompted Textile Labor, official organ of the Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, to run an editorial titled "Let's Think About Peace." Morse is lauded for the suggestion that Americans ought to be for peace and act like it.

The editorial of that paper that has always been a rabid upholder of the pro-war line, goes on to say:

"This doesn't mean we should weaken our military buildup. It does mean that we should be peace-minded as strength-minded. We will be in an unhappy position, indeed, if we continue to let the Russians pose as advocates of peace, while we denounce every suggestion for agreement as a Communist trick."

The editorial concludes with a demand for "a peace program of our own."

Well, gentlemen, what is stopping you? I'll tell you what is stopping you: the fact that you are so attached to the pro-war kite of the Democratic Party (and now you're trying to tie up on a similar basis with the GOP machine) that you won't move an inch INDEPENDENTLY even to say formally you are for peace. What the textile paper said above, little indeed as an expression for peace, is rarely to be found in labor papers of statements of labor leaders. How can the leaders of labor object, then, to being associated with the pro-war camp if they do not, as the textile paper suggests, even take the trouble to CLAIM to be for peace.

briefly told

Child Saved

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Ed. Perkins of Catfiff, Ky., wrote to the United Mine Workers Journal to tell how their son was born in 1946 a "blue baby". Physicians said he wouldn't live long. Through the UMWA Welfare and Retirement Fund, however, the child was sent to Johns Hopkins in Baltimore for a delicate operation and was entirely restored to health.

41 Years a Miner

Sam B. Taylor of Elizabethton, Tenn., worked in the mines for 41 years. Back in 1936, Taylor met with an accident and lost a leg. That was not the end of his working days. He worked another 12 years and retired in 1948 on his miner's pension. Recently, Taylor reported to his UMWA local "concerning a leg, so we got busy and I have a new leg, which I appreciate very very much."

Disunity Loses

A Labor Board election at the Wallace & Ternan plant in Belleville, N. J., gave victory for the Independent Employees Union over the CIO. The vote was 379 to 331. A CIO victory would have meant a runoff between two CIO affiliates—the United Steelworkers and the United Auto Workers. The lack of unity between the two CIO unions could not possibly fire the workers with enthusiasm for joining the CIO.

Death in the Mines

The nation's coal mines claimed a toll of 36 dead as a result of accidents in October, the U. S. Bureau of Mines reports. For the ten months through October, the toll stood at 46 fatalities. Bituminous mines accounted for 27 of the month's fatalities and anthracite mines were charged with nine deaths. Roof-fall falls and haulage accidents together caused three out of every four accidents. Nineteen lives, or 53 per cent of the total, were lost to roof or face falls, while haulage took nine lives. An estimated total of 23,880 men were injured from January through August.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

to break a strike. That is how much the Wolverine Shoe & Tanning Corp. of Rockford, Mich., says it is ready to spend to bust the 14-week-old strike of Local 75, of the CIO Shoe Workers. The strike was touched off when the company fired 17 of the union's top leadership. The firings climaxed more than a year of company attempts to break the union. The company promoted a back-to-work movement among non-union workers through newspaper ads and other outlays of money.

Survey T-H Impact

The Essex West Hudson CIO Council of N. J., has begun two surveys. One has to do with the impact of the Taft-Hartley Act on Local CIO unions in the council's area. A report prepared by Hugh Caldwell, council president, Joel Jacobson, its executive secretary, and CIO counsel Sidney Reitman, will be submitted to the council's annual convention in March.

The other survey will guide the CIO in the coming May city election in Newark. A city affairs survey committee was set up to appraise the issues, candidates and problems as they concern CIO members.

World of Labor

by George Morris



Stalin's Replies Put Labor to Test on Peace

AS I READ Premier Joseph Stalin's replies to the questions put to him by the New York Times, the thought occurred to me: how do those replies strike the average working man or woman, and, especially the unionized worker? In recent weeks, we have been hearing many analyses of the recent election and almost all sources stress that labor should be an "independent" force, unattached to any political party.

The replies by Stalin—clear-cut and unequivocal—confront the unionists with the first real test of their willingness to be independent. There can be no doubt that the worker wants peace. What earthly reason can a worker have for desiring blood-letting in Korea or elsewhere. If most workers have not been a direct and active force for peace, it is because they have been confused into supporting a war program camouflaged as a "peace" program, or their leaders support a war program and the members are not even consulted.

What could be plainer than Stalin's replies. He said he still believes that a war between the U. S. and USSR "cannot be considered inevitable and that our countries can continue to live in peace"; he is favorable to the proposal of a meeting with Eisenhower to consider all ques-

tions affecting peace; on ending of the Korean war he said "I agree to cooperate because the USSR is interested in ending the war in Korea."

Why cannot the spokesman of our country be as plain and categorical? Instead of getting the response every worker is looking for, since Stalin's Christmas Day replies were made public, we have been deluged with a voluminous barrage of "interpretive" deceit designed to bury the four replies to the four questions.

BUT IN THIS situation, the labor movement, as always, is letting the professional liars and warmongers do the talking. There isn't a word from any of its leaders that would suggest that "independence" they are claiming to have.

The truth is that labor's officialdom has been so completely captive of the pro-war position that hardly any of them make even the phony claim they are for peace. Sen. Wayne Morse, addressing the recent CIO convention, said he has returned after an inspection of bases abroad a "frightened man" because U. S. personnel everywhere is working on the theory that a war is inevitable. He charged this to be the line of Truman and Eisenhower and called for a "new orientation" to a policy of peace.

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WHAT WILL WE DO ABOUT IT?

THE DETENTION OF 271 crew members of the French liner *Liberte* on board the vessel for the three days in port because they couldn't pass the McCarran-Walter Law's thought-control test, heaped new disgrace upon our country.

This was only the first vessel put under the new witchhunt regulations. It is estimated that a million seamen enter and leave U. S. ports annually and will be subject to the "dangerous thoughts" test. These seamen will tell of their experience here in the ports of the seven seas. People everywhere will learn first-hand how America, the "land of the free," has become the land of fascist-like thought-control.

The irony is that the first direct resistance to this new code of Hitler-like laws embodied in the McCarran-Walter Law, should come from seamen of foreign lands.

The labor movement of America, while expressing opposition to the law in resolutions, has done little about it. The leaders of the maritime unions (with the exception of the Marine Cooks and Stewards and West Coast longshoremen) have submitted to screening of U. S. seamen for more than two years. They therefore showed little inclination to denounce the application of the McCarran-Walter Act to seamen of other lands.

But just as they are discovering that submission to screening has seriously affected their freedom as unions, these maritime unions are bound to discover that silence on the McCarran-Walter Law and its extension to foreign seamen, will restrict the freedom of American seamen abroad.

Several governments, responding to the pressure of their own seamen, have already protested to the U. S. government on this infringement upon their freedom and trade relations. Barring any change in the law, it is not unlikely that some of the foreign governments may retaliate against the rights of American seamen and others abroad.

The French Assembly recently took such protest action with respect to the draft law here that subjects foreign nationals to U. S. military service. Americans will get the same treatment in France.

Such international competition on restricting rights is the last thing decent people anywhere want. The real need is for Americans to awaken to the real danger of this developing reactionary pattern and do more than just pass resolutions against it.

STALIN'S PEACE PROPOSAL

(Continued from Page 1)

government is vitally interested in completing the great works of peaceful construction which will ensure fulfillment of the requirements of the Soviet people. The war in Korea and its inherent threat of extension to other areas does not advance, but impedes progress towards this goal of the Soviet government.

The truth is that these STATE INTERESTS of the Soviet Union require a world at peace.

Hence, the interest of the individual American working man and woman coincides not only with the interest of the individual working man and woman of the Soviet Union, but also with the interest of the Soviet government.

THIS IS THE GREAT reality which Eisenhower and Dulles, which the war-instigating press, is at pains to hide from the people. Thus, their "caution," their imputation of "propaganda motives" to Stalin, their simulation of "skepticism" regarding Soviet "sincerity." For with such deceit, the American people have been kept in ignorance of the fact that Stalin offered to meet Truman and negotiate a non-aggression pact with the United States in 1949, that he called for an end to the Korean war in July 1950, that he has consistently sought to settle outstanding issues with the United States through negotiation.

Yet, the power of Stalin's Christmas peace proposal is too great to be stifled by such crude propaganda devices. Dulles found it necessary to say a "concrete" Soviet proposal would be "welcomed sympathetically." The Asian-Arab bloc, meeting at Cairo, welcomed Stalin's statement (AP, 12-26). The Italian people excitedly and enthusiastically greeted it (N. Y. Times, 12-26). The Belgium government would approve any attempt of the west to follow up Stalin's proposal (Reuters, 12-26).

The American people, too, cannot allow themselves to be taken in by the propaganda of the war-organizers. The Stalin proposal offers a new big opportunity to end the war in Korea now through peaceable negotiation.

No American who loves his country, his family and his children can fail to join with other like-minded Americans to seize this opportunity for ending the war in Korea. Let Eisenhower and Dulles hear this demand from tens of millions of us!



Robeson's Stalin Peace Prize Shows World-Wide Prestige

By WM. Z. FOSTER

EVERY LOVER of peace and progress who knows what is going on in the world rejoices at the fact that the Stalin Peace Award is going this year to Paul Robeson, along with half a dozen other fighters for peace in various countries. Robeson, who for years has raised his magnificent voice against war despite the abuse and persecution of the warmongers and jimmies, is particularly worthy of this great peace prize.

Today, with the American jimcrow system under fire, the policy of the Wall Street warmakers is to try to cover up this monstrous outrage against the Negro people by inducing outstanding Negroes to go about the world apologizing for it. This is the role of such as Edith Sampson, Channing Tobias, and many others, who are busy telling everybody who will listen to them that jimcrow in the United States is not as bad as it has been painted and that there is no danger of war from Wall Street capitalists. Consequently they are in good standing with the big white oppressors of the Negro people, and they are promoted to high places of political preference and prestige.

But Paul Robeson will have none of such treachery to his people, to the American nation. He dares to stand up and denounce the jimcrows and warmakers, and to call upon the workers and all other progressive democratic forces to put a stop to the reactionary work of these destructive elements. So now they are attempting to crucify him. This great artist is being denied the opportunity to practice his wonderful talents for the people. By an organized campaign, they are boycotting him from the concert stage, the theatre, the moving pictures, the radio, television, and every other means of mass communication in this country. And by refusing him a passport, they are also denying the peoples of Europe, Asia, and Africa an opportunity of hearing his matchless voice and his stirring message of freedom and peace.

NEVER HAS Washington acted towards an outstanding artist as shamefully as it is now treating Paul Robeson. Here is the greatest singer and actor in

the country, Negro or white, being strangled and refused all artistic expression, not to mention being denied his fundamental political right to travel abroad. This is the same reactionary spirit, only worse, that wants to keep the great Chaplin out of this country, and that is flooding the country with literary filth, and is now trying to erect the stool-pigeon into the national ideal for our youth.

Pinhead politicians, such as Truman, Acheson, Eisenhower, Dulles, McCarran and Company, cannot possibly hold down a great figure like Paul Robeson. His golden message of peace, in spite of everything they can do to prevent it, soars above all their persecutions, and spreads to the four corners of the earth. The Stalin Peace Prize awarded him is a fitting symbol of the prestige and honor which Paul Robeson enjoys among the poor and oppressed in all parts of the world.

It is to the eternal disgrace of the labor movement of this country that it is permitting the present disgraceful boycott of Paul Robeson. An end should be put to this situation at once, by restoring to Paul Robeson his passport rights as an American citizen and by giving him full access to all of this country's and the world's cultural means and media.

ROBESON

Toledo Blade Hits 'Loyalty' Oath Of Tenants Ordered by Washington

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 28.—The latest "loyalty oath" proposal, for residents of public housing projects, is denounced by the Toledo Blade as witchhunting "mumbo-jumbo of the Middle Ages." The loyalty oath for tenants is being readied as a means of evicting from housing projects active fighters for tenants' rights, non-segregates housing, etc.

The Blade, in its Dec. 16 editorial, "More Loyalty Oaths," declared:

"And now the finger of suspicion is to be pointed at still another group of American citizens. Tenants in public housing projects are to be subjected to loyalty oaths. Shortly after Jan. 1 they will have to join government employees, many teachers, and union officials in swearing that they are not members of any subversive organizations, even though not a scintilla of evidence has been produced to indicate that they are."

"If this thing keeps up, we suppose that eventually all Americans will be subscribers to the mumbo-jumbo of the Middle Ages when people who believed in witches hoped that the evil could be curbed by incantation."

"As yet, we've seen no signs that enemy agents can be ferreted out in this manner, since the chief objectors to this oath business have been indignant Americans who consider it archaic nonsense. But, perhaps, if our entire population should rise up and shout 'Boo' to unions, it might help the home team about as much as a seventh-inning stretch."

Un-Americans Ask Martial Law In Peacetime

Transit

What's On?

Philippines

Scientists

Shopper's Guide

Classified Ads

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115th Anniversary of Canada's Battle for National Independence

We are reprinting this article by John Stewart from the progressive Canadian Tribune to acquaint our readers with William Lyon Mackenzie, one of Canada's outstanding fighters for freedom and democracy.

By JOHN STEWART

It was mild in Toronto that fateful Thursday Dec. 7 in the year 1837. There was little snow and the bay was free of ice.

Just before noon there marched up muddy Yonge St. that runs north and south through the center of the city, a well-armed, though not all uniformed army under the command of Col. McNab.

To the north of the city, a few blocks above what is now Eglinton Ave., stood Montgomery's Tavern. Gathered around it were perhaps 500 men, tradesmen, farmers, artisans, workers, who had answered the call of William Lyon Mackenzie to take up the struggle against the autocratic rule of the Tory Family Compact and fight for the independence and freedom of Canada.

The hour of decision had come and Mackenzie spoke to his followers, the patriots who had offered their lives for the cause of democratic, responsible Canadian government. At that moment he must have thought of the indecision, treachery and betrayal in his own ranks that had thwarted his plan to seize the city two days before, without bloodshed if possible. Now the government was attacking.

Mackenzie put the issue squarely. The forces of Sir Francis Bond Head, the hated Tory ruler, were well armed and many; the patriots were outnumbered and had scarcely 200 rifles and fowling-pieces. Should they engage the enemy?

The answer came without argument. We will fight. **"FREEDOM'S CAUSE SUPREME"**

What was the cause for which the rebels fought? Perhaps this poem that appeared in the St. Thomas Liberal in August 1837, tells it:

"Up then! for Liberty—for right,
Strike home! the tyrants falter;
Be firm—be brave, let all unite,
And despots' schemes must alter.

"Our King—our government and laws
While just, we aye shall love them,
But Freedom's Heaven-born, halber cause
We hold supreme above them."

In revolutionary struggle Canadian capitalism came into being. The yeomen, the artisans and workers, the small tradesmen and farmers, were held in the yoke of a foreign domination, helpless to develop Canada as Canadians, seeking to exploit the riches of our land for the people who had risked much to come here, whose toil had opened the land. They sought their independence together with their French-Canadian brothers under the leadership of Louis Joseph Papineau.

Mackenzie has not wanted violence; had it not been for Dr. Rolphe, who lived in the city and was in contact with both sides, the action would not have taken place Dec. 7. Mackenzie's plan was to consolidate the growing unity of the people and compel the Family Compact to yield by force of public pressure. But Dr. Rolphe had sent out a message calling the patriots to Montgomery's Tavern by Monday of that historic week. Mackenzie tried to countermand the order, but it was too late. The patriots came. There was little time for training, for gathering arms.

When the die was cast, Mackenzie favored seizing the city immediately. Sir Francis Bond Head was ill-prepared and frightened half to death. His yacht was standing at the foot of Church St., his

family aboard, ready for flight.

Then came the infamous act by Bond Head. On Tuesday, he sent a messenger under the flag of truce asking Mackenzie for his terms. The governor knew reinforcements were on the way and sought to delay the rebels.

Mackenzie's answer was brief and pointed:

"Independence—and a convention to arrange details."

Again on Wednesday, after the truce deadline had expired, there was delay. Mackenzie pleaded for a handful of followers who would go with him to seize the city. His appeal was turned down.

Mackenzie was forced to seek refuge in the United States and after a perilous journey, aided by hundreds of people who supported the cause for which he fought, he succeeded in reaching Naval Island, near Niagara.

From there, with his heroic wife who joined him as an inspiration to all in the growing patriotic camp, Mackenzie began reorganizing.

But even then the United States had its witchhunters.

Mackenzie was arrested on a trumped-up charge of violating immigration laws. He was tried in Rochester on June 30, 1839, and sentenced to 18 months in prison. Alone and persecuted as he was, he stood proudly Canadian before that U. S. court and addressed the jury. He said he had been told to use "honeyed" words to them:

"But as I did not stoop to flatter power in a few on the other side of the great lakes, it is not likely that I shall cringe to it here. . . ."

Then he said these words, fraught with such meaning today:

"Why should there be deception used. You want Canada, I know it. . . . Your verdict against me would blind nobody to your real views." And he proceeded to give chapter and verse on the U. S. plan to annex Canada by economic or military aggression.

Ted Tinsley Says

WATCH OUT, HARRY!

"Well," said Arch, as he swept up the broken bits of colored Christmas bulbs which had fallen from the tree, "I see they are finally getting Lattimore."

"For what?" asked Edna.

"Perjury," said Arch.

"What did he lie about?"

Arch looked around from the dustpan. "I don't know," he admitted. "But he lost China."

"Is China lost?" asked Edna.

"Of course it's lost."

"How can such a large country get lost? Isn't it where it used to be?"

"You don't understand," said Arch, resting the broom against the wall. "It's lost as far as the national administration is concerned."

Edna fetched the dustpan from the closet and handed it to Arch.

"China used to belong to the Washington administration?" she asked.

"In a way it did," said Edna.

"Did Lattimore have it?"

"It was a question of policy," Arch explained. "Lattimore and F. D. R. and the New Dealers didn't have the right policy, so China got lost."

"Now I understand," said Edna.

"Perjury is another word for policies that don't work." She shook her head sadly. "Washington's going to be awful full of perjurers."

Arch emptied the dustpan and began removing the electric bulbs from the tree. "The indictment against Lattimore is a half measure," he grumbled. "To get to the bottom of this thing I think they should indict Gen. Marshall and President Truman, too."

Edna sat down in the armchair, stretched her legs, and sighed. "Tell me, Arch," she said, "the Penta-

gon thinks China is lost. What does China think?"

"What do you mean?"

"Does China think China is lost?"

"That's not important," said Arch. "What's important is that China's policies are no good for Washington."

"Well, Washington's policies are no good for Peking. So I guess the United States is lost, too."

"You mean we're both lost?"

"That's about the size of it."

"You forgot that bulb on the side of the tree," said Edna. "And don't worry about us both being lost. We'll find each other again."

Edna watched while Arch took the bulb down. "Arch," she asked, "did the Chinese people make the Chinese revolution, or was it Lattimore?"

Arch didn't answer.

He was imprisoned and held for many months in solitary confinement.

His thoughts, however, were still of the struggle for independence and liberty, for the "Liberty—Equality" that were emblazoned on the great seal adopted by the patriots at Navy Island along with their flag with its two stars, representing the two Canadas. In prison he wrote:

"What was his crime? His country's love!

For her he fain had freedom gained;

This was the offense. For well he strove—

And failing—freedom's star too would.

"He sought a home among the bravely free,

He called for aid—for arms to crush the foe—

And asked if freedom's sons would tamely see

Their brothers sink beneath the victor's blow.

"For this he finds a cell—a prisoner lone!

For this insured he's torn from freedom's light!

And still he hopes—still speaks in trumpet tones

Against the ills which his own country blight."

William Lyon Mackenzie had not given up the struggle. His time in the United States he spent enlisting aid "on behalf of the Canadian patriots struggling to obtain the independence of their country."

When he returned he was again elected to the Upper Canada legislature. The struggle for responsible government had gained many victories—but it is a struggle that continues to this day as Canadians fight to re-establish the supremacy of parliament and the independence of Canada from the imperialists.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

There must be more chess fans than I thought. In answer to popular demand, here is another roundup of the international chess scene by Ralph Crane, dealing with the Women's Challengers Tournament recently held in Moscow.

By RALPH CRANE

TWO SOVIET WOMEN will battle it out across the chess board next year for the title of Women's World Chess Champion. Mrs. Elizabeta Bikova of Moscow won first place in the Challengers Tournament held in the Soviet Army Clubhouse, Moscow, from Oct. 22 to Nov. 19, and will challenge Mrs. Ludmilla Rudenko of Leningrad who won the international title in 1949-1950 against 15 other contestants.

The brightest star in women's chess had been Vera Menchik of London. Born in 1906 in Moscow of Czech origin, Vera began to play chess at the age of nine under her father's teaching, and later participated in student and teachers' tournaments. When she was 15, her family emigrated to England. She joined the famous Hastings Chess Club, where the Hungarian grandmaster Maroczy became her teacher.

During her lifetime, Miss Menchik was outstanding in women's international chess, winning in 1929 the first women's world chess tournament ever held, and then going on to win the following six tournaments down to and including 1939. These were: London, 1927; Hamburg, 1930; Prague, 1931-1933; Warsaw, 1935; Stockholm, 1937; and Buenos Aires, 1939, with 20 contestants from 19 countries. In the tournaments from 1931 through 1937, she won every game; in 1939, she made 18 out of 19 points, without a defeat.

International women's chess suffered a heavy blow when Miss Menchik died in 1944, a victim of the air raids over London.

The world's best women players, 16 in all, met in Moscow, from Dec. 20, 1949, to Jan. 19, 1950, to crown a new world champion. The United States was represented by our co-champions of 1949, Mrs. G. K. Gresser of New York and Miss N. May Karff then of Boston. The Soviet Union was represented by Mrs. Olga Rubtsova, of Moscow; Mrs. Valentina Belova, of Leningrad; Mrs. Elizabeta Bikova, of Moscow, and Mrs. Ludmilla Rudenko, of Leningrad.

OUR ENTRIES did not do well, ending up in a tie for 12th to 14th places, scoring only five points out of a possible 15. THE SOVIET WOMEN TOOK THE FIRST FOUR PLACES, as follows: 1) Rudenko (11½ points); 2) Rubtsova (10½); and tied for third and fourth: Belova and Bikova with 10 points. Mrs. Rudenko surprisingly captured the world title, although the other Soviet women had outplayed her in previous USSR championship tournaments. Winning fifth place in 1927, and second in 1936, 1945 and 1948, Rudenko had never won first place in the USSR Women's Championships. (However, in 1952, she was the winner). Mrs. Rubtsova won in 1927, 1931, 1937 and 1949. Belova won in 1945, and was second in 1950. Bikova, third in the Moscow Women's Championship in 1937, won the USSR Women's Championship in 1947, 1948 and 1950.

In a tie for sixth to eighth places were Edith Keller of East Germany, Ellen Trammer of England, and Mme. F. Chaudé de Silans of France, with 9½ points. Fannie Heemskerk of Holland was eighth with eight points.

In the recent Challengers Tournament (without World Champion Rudenko, of course) we were represented by Mrs. Mary Bain of New York, winner of the U. S. Women's Championship in December 1951 with 8½ points out of nine, and by Miss Mona May Karff, third with six points. Mrs. Gresser, second with 7½ points, did not go again to Moscow.

It would seem from the above results that Mrs. Bain would do better at Moscow than Miss Karff, but the reverse was true. Miss Karff ended up in 11th place with a score of seven points out of 15; while Mrs. Bain landed in 14th place with a score of 3½-11½, the reverse of the score of the winner, Mrs. Bikova. Miss Karff won her game from Rubtsova and tied with Belova. Mrs. Bain won from Belova and tied with Rubtsova. Miss Karff beat Mrs. Bain in their game. While Miss Karff did better than in 1949-50, Mrs. Bain fared worse in 1952 than did Mrs. Gresser in 1949-50.

The winner was Mrs. Bikova (11½-3½), followed by Fannie Heemskerk and Olga Ignatieva, tied at 10½-4½; then came Belova, Edith Keller and Katrina Zvonikina, all three tied at 10-5. The last named five were awarded prizes, and will take part in the next Challengers Tournament (1954), along with others to be selected by zonal tournaments. The outcome was a triumph for the Soviet Union (first, third, fourth, sixth and ninth places), for Holland, and for the German Democratic Republic (fifth place won by Edith Keller.)

THE OUTSTANDING surprise in 1952 was the splendid showing by Fannie Heemskerk of Holland. In 1949-50, she was eighth with eight points; in 1952, she was second (by the Sonneborn-Berger evaluation system).

The tournament was a hard fought contest between Bikova and Heemskerk. Bikova, after losing her first game to Belova, won seven in a row; after the eighth round, she was in first place with a score of 7-1, with Belova second with 6½-1½. Heemskerk was fourth with 5½-2½. It was so close after the final round was played, that Heemskerk won her adjourned game from the 12th round against Zvonikina, she would have tied Bikova, thus making a play-off necessary.

Keller, fifth in 1949-50, still retained fifth place. Trammer dropped from sixth to seventh. Langos (Hungary) advanced from 10th to eighth. Silans dropped from seventh to 10th. Nina Belska (Czechoslovakia) dropped from 12th to 13th.

Bikova who tied with Belova in 1949-50 for third and fourth advance to first. Rubtsova, runner up to Rudenko previously, proved a disappointment, dropping to a tie for eighth to 10th. Belova, tied for third and fourth then, now tied for fourth, fifth and sixth.

The standing of Olga Ignatieva in tying Heemskerk from second and third was remarkable, far better than expected from her record. Beginning play in 1937, she won the Leningrad Women's Championship in 1941, was fourth in the USSR Women's Championship in 1947, and tied for eighth to 10th in 1950.

The other Soviet contestant, Kira Zvonikina, proved herself a world star of the first magnitude in tying Belova, and Keller for fourth to sixth. Starting her chess career with a second place in the Leningrad 1946 Championship, she reached third in the USSR Wo-

(Continued on Page 8)

Mine Union Urges United Front of Labor Against Enemies in New Administration

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

The United Mine Workers of America, in a year-end statement called on labor to present a "united front" against the hostile anti-labor forces taking over the new administration.

The statement issued in the absence of John L. Lewis who is in South America, was issued by Thomas Kennedy, the UMWA's vice-president.

Kennedy, calling for a continued fight for "unattained objectives," warned that "labor must present a united front to the newly-elected Republican administration in which the only friendly face will be that of Martin Durkin," the head of the AFL plumber unions named as Secretary of Labor.

Kennedy noted that the UMWA won its \$1.90 a day raise "by using our own strength." Kennedy also regretfully expressed the feeling that the needed "unity of the major labor organizations is as far from reality as it has ever been."

In contrast to the mine union's position, President George Meany on behalf of the American Federation of Labor declared that "we intend to do our job not as opponents" of the Eisenhower ad-

ministration, but are "determined to cooperate with it."

Walter Reuther, president of the CIO, was still recuperating from an operation, but he had earlier pledged cooperation with the Eisenhower administration "within limits."

Meany said the AFL has "confidence in the sincerity of President-elect Eisenhower's pledge to be fair and just to the nation's workers."

"That," he added, "goes for the AFL's relations with the new congress too." He again restated his hope for amendments to "improve" the Taft-Hartley Law.

Meany said the AFL will not join the Democrats as a "loyal opposition" to the Eisenhower administration. He also restated the AFL's position for continuance of price and wage controls, taking issue on that score with the CIO. The latter organization wants suspension of wage controls and only retention of rent ceilings.

On the question of labor unity, Meany only expressed a hope that the newly-planned talks would be successful. He only talked of a merger but gave no indication of possible united action by all segments of the labor movement on mutual, immediate issues.

ON THE SCOREBOARD

(Continued from Page 7)

men's Championship in 1950 and first in 1951.

Holders of the USSR title "Master of Sports" are Ludmilla Rudenko, Olga Rubtsova, Valentina Belova and Elizabeth Bikova. Zvonkova and Ignatieva, now in the first (top) rank, will undoubtedly be named "Master."

This tournament, together with the recent Interzonal Tournament in which Soviet men captured the first five places, and the World Team Championship, won by the Soviet Union, made it a triple sweep for that country.

The showing of our women chess players in the World Championship in 1949-50 and in the recent Challengers Tournament indicates that women's chess in our country lags far behind that of the Soviet Union and behind a number of other countries. The reason for this is the same as for the lagging behind of chess in general in this country, as explained in my article a year ago in this column, with the addition that no governing body, has arranged for the training and development of women players with the assistance of the men masters and grandmasters.

Strike Vote Brings Union Shop on 2 RRs

HIGHLAND PARK, Mich., Dec. 28 (FP).—Two western railroads, an dhtre cmfwy shrdlu cmfwy the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Missouri Kansas & Texas (Katy) are the first to cave in and grant the union shop to the AFL Maintenance of Way Employees drive.

Strike ballots on the two roads turned the trick.

Treasury Chief Sees Possibility Of Economic Dip

Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer last night released a report, "Markets After Defense Expansion," which indicated an expected decline in the U.S. economy and increased hardships for the American people.

The report showed that proposed capital investments for 1953 are expected to fall six billion dollars below those of 1952, while in 1954 the investments will probably fall to 80 per cent of the 1952 volume.

Hopeful for the continuance of the war economy, the report says, "Defense spending seems likely to rise to a rate of \$55 to \$60 billion in 1953 and 1954."

Along with the announcement that "moderate" increases in rents can be expected, came the admission that public housing programs continue to fall far below the needs of the population. The report also documented the increased need for new schools, hospitals, and recreational facilities to even maintain the present inadequate level, stating that "state and local governments must provide additional schools, hospitals, recreational centers, and other public facilities."

Biberman Wins Right to Appeal Union Ouster

LOS ANGELES. — Herbert Biberman, one of the "Hollywood Nine," has won the right to carry his attempted ouster from the Screen Directors Guild to the union's grievance (review) board. It will be the first time in the Guild's 20-year history that the board has been called upon to determine an ouster issue.

The board's function will be to conduct a hearing in about two weeks, then recommend whether the case shall be submitted for reconsideration.

Biberman, before serving a six-month prison sentence in 1950 for "contempt" of the House Un-American Committee, took an "inactive status" card in the Guild, which he had helped organize and build.

Some time ago he applied for active membership status. This the Guild executive board denied on grounds his refusal to stool-pigeon for the Un-Americans was "detrimental" as defined by the Guild constitution.

Biberman filed a voluminous argument with the executive board, contending political opinions didn't come within the purview of Guild judgment, and that his denial of active membership would establish a dangerous and unconstitutional precedent.

Delegation Protests to Gov. Talmadge

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

The delegation of Negro and white women from New York who were barred from visiting Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram at the Georgia State Prison on Christmas Day protested personally to Gov. Herman Talmadge Friday.

Failing to find Talmadge in Atlanta, the delegation traveled 35 miles in taxicabs to his Twelve Oaks plantation in Lovejoy, Ga. They were met first by Mrs. Talmadge who, explaining that Talmadge was out hunting, asked the white women to come in but ordered the Negro women to go to a Negro farmhouse "because we have segregation here."

The whole group flatly refused and elected to wait outside until Talmadge returned.

When he showed up, Talmadge first claimed that he wasn't responsible for preventing them from seeing Mrs. Ingram. Then he told them that "there are certain rules and regulations" for visiting the prison, and that "If you don't conform, you cannot visit the prison."

Talmadge, who had previously given his word that the delegation would be permitted to see Mrs. Ingram, claimed that Sheriff Warren of Reidsville had ordered state troopers to stop the delegation. Attempts to call Warren were to no avail.

When asked to pardon or parole Mrs. Ingram, Talmadge made the strange claim that he didn't have the authority to grant such clemency.

Declaring that the state troopers who stopped the women from reaching the prison were armed to prevent a "riot," the notorious white-supremacy dragged in the hysteria surrounding the frameup of the Jewish parents, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

"I read that the same group (the Civil Rights Congress) demonstrated at Sing Sing for Mrs. (Ethel) Rosenberg, a convicted traitor, and we don't want anything like that happening in Georgia."

The delegation had not planned any demonstration, but merely intended to take some gifts to Mrs. Ingram and her two sons, and to wish them a Merry Christmas.

Mrs. Ingram and her sons were framed on a murder charge when they resisted the rape attempts of a Georgia white man.

Elaine Ross, a member of the New York delegation, declared that many Negro men "have been lynched and executed on the lie of having raped a white woman, but when a Negro woman tries to defend herself against the real attack of a white man, she is the one who is killed or, as in the case of Mrs. Ingram, sentenced to life in prison."

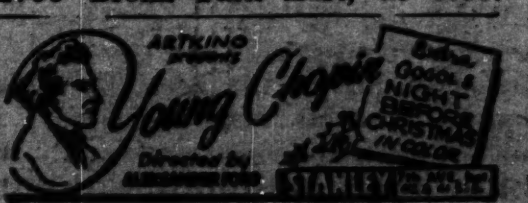
TV Strikers Ready to Resume Talks

CHICAGO — The American Federation of Television and Radio Artists is willing to resume negotiations in an effort to end a strike against three Chicago radio stations and a television station, AFTRA attorney Stafford Wolff said Friday.

He said AFTRA negotiators are willing to meet with management representatives at any time.

Bronxites to Hear Report on Trial

Bronx residents are invited to hear a special report on the Foley Square thought-control trial Monday night, Dec. 29, at the auditorium of the Cooperative Houses, 2700 Bronx Park East, at 8:30.



Demand Governor of Penna. End School Bias

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 28.—The recent order by Gov. Fine, abolishing segregation in the Pennsylvania National Guard, has been followed by demands that jimcrow be ended in all state bodies.

The Pittsburgh Courier in a signed article by Truxton King says: "We hope the Governor will finish the job by wiping out all forms of racial discrimination in state institutions. . . ."

"There are still segregated schools in some parts of Pennsylvania. We have them in Philadelphia, Chester and Delaware Counties. They should be wiped out and it should be done before the United States Supreme Court orders it to be done."

"There is still segregation in all our penal institutions. Every state penitentiary and almost every county jail as well as state hospitals and reformatory schools segregate Negroes."

"This must be ended and all

that it takes is an order by the Governor of Pennsylvania. . . . "Jimcrow is on its way out and

it is time for state and local officials to recognize this fact. World conditions will not permit segregation and racial discrimination in a democracy which is seeking world leadership."

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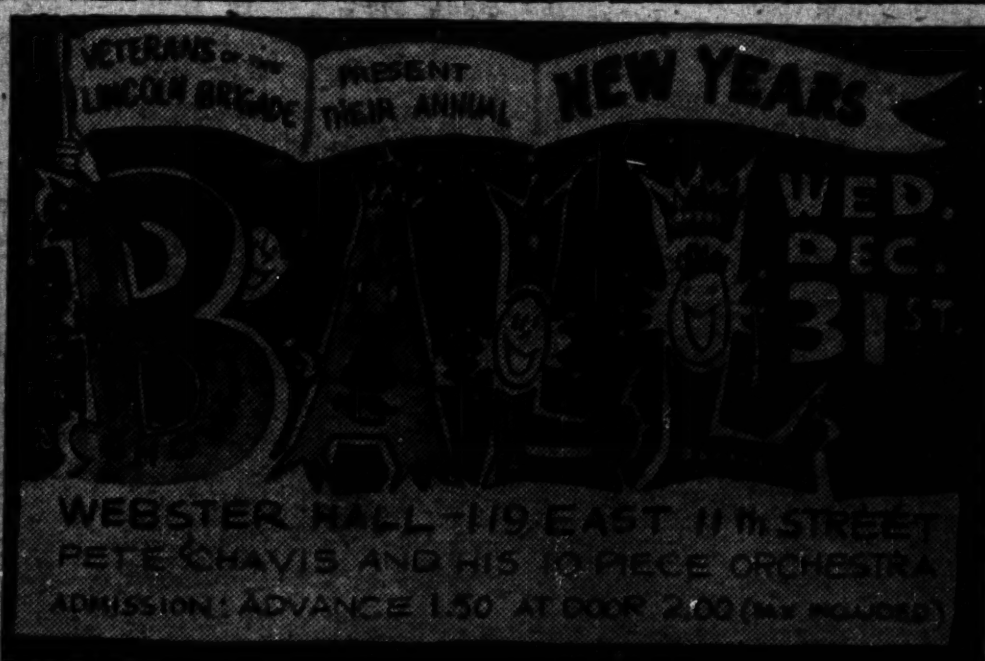
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